



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

THE  
SUPREME  
COURT



"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW"

VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1940

NO. 4

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# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## CHAT

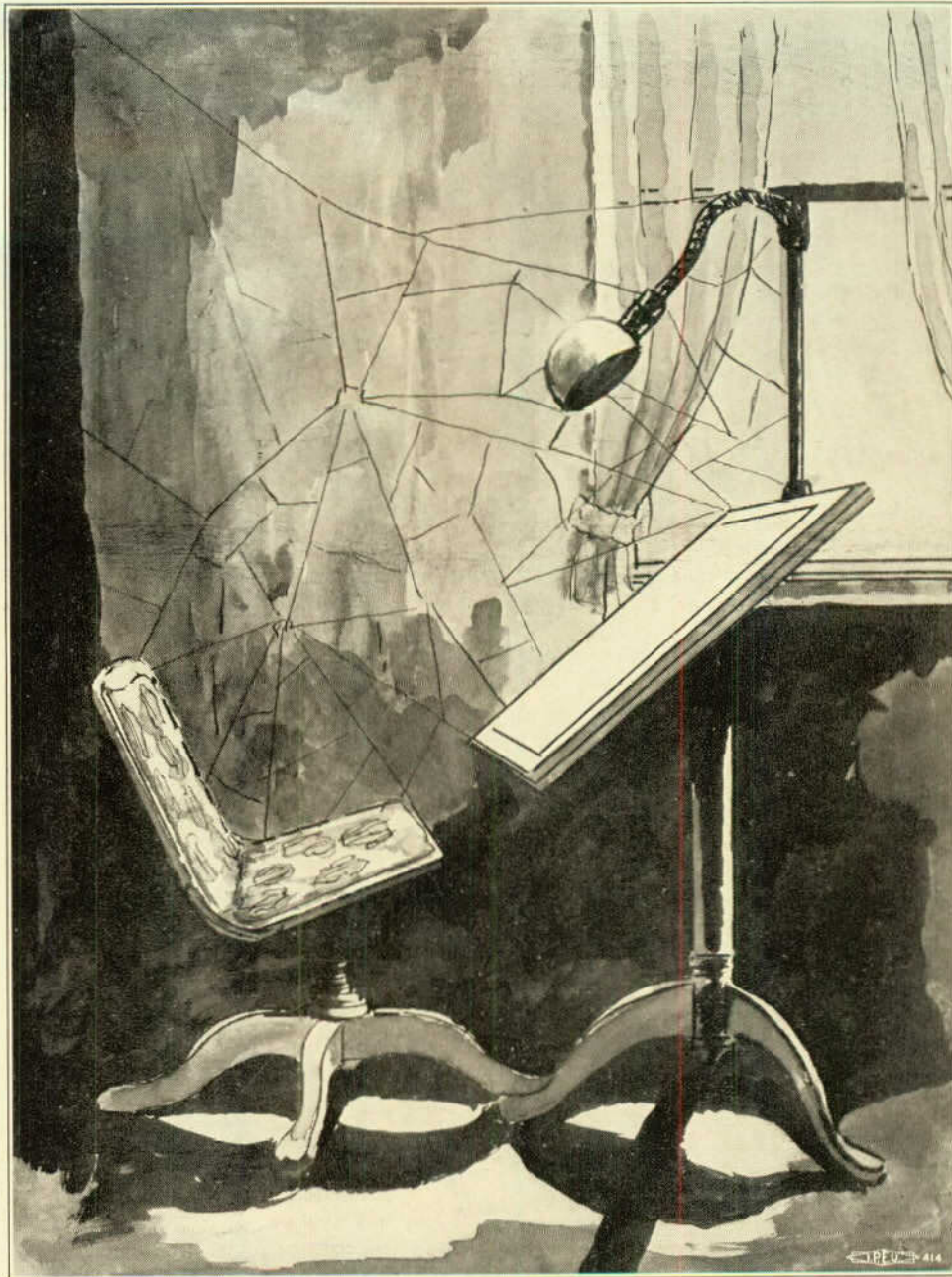
In February we published the distinguished poem, "The Border Line of Brotherhood," celebrating the many years of peace existing between Canada and the United States. Unfortunately, at that time we did not know the author of this work and listed it as author unknown. Now happily from California comes a letter from James L. Woolson, who states that the poem was written by Guy Bilsland. We are only too happy to notice this authorship, because we believe that fine work should be attributed to its creator.

Mr. Woolson points out that Guy Bilsland, a citizen of Joliet, Ill., wrote the poem in the stirring days of 1916 when nations were crazed by hate's hot wine, to recall us to the realities of international friendship.

W. O. Beck, member of Local Union No. 8, sends us a pleasant letter stating that since his unfortunate accident of six years ago, when he suffered severe injuries in the line of duty, he has found "amateur radio has helped me tide over many painful hours." He is listed in the Fraternity of the Air. He goes on to say "my membership in this organization of Electrical Workers is one of my most prized possessions."

The JOURNAL continues to enjoy an international reputation. The University Library at Budapest, Hungary, requests numbers of our publication.





## THIRTY

Dedicated to Harrie S. Goodwin, for 25 years cartoonist for the Electrical Workers Journal, by  
Wallace Campbell, Local Union No. B-77.





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NO. 4

## Will DECREE Law Attain Dignity of LAW?

**W**ITHIN a few months the United States Supreme Court will make a momentous decision. Put in lay language, this decision will settle the issue as to the validity of administrative law in contrast to statutory law. This issue revolves around the question as to whether government administrators may in effect make laws either contrary to tradition or in conflict with laws set up by the Congress.

The two obvious examples of this impasse are afforded by the National Labor Relations Board and the Anti-Monopoly Division of the United States Department of Justice. Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-Monopoly Division of the Department of Justice, has repeatedly pointed out that the anti-trust laws are vague. His chief assistant, Wendell Berge, reiterated this fact in a speech in New York late in March. Mr. Berge said that the anti-trust laws are not sufficiently definite but their flexibility is their greatest asset. It is labor's contention that Thurman Arnold and his assistants are not following statutory law at all, but are seeking by decree and edict to erect a body of law to control labor. In the case of the anti-trust cases brought against building trades unions, the process has been like this: Mr. Arnold sent investigators into certain cities and discovered what he calls abusive practices. These investigators have filed reports with his lawyers in Washington and the lawyers have cut the law to suit each situation simply because anti-trust laws are flexible. The issue then becomes this, will the United States Supreme Court underwrite this apparently extra-legal process and permit administrators to make law outside the sphere of Congress? If the Supreme Court so rules, will this in effect nullify the primary legislative functions of Congress and by judicial decree change the whole intent and purpose of the United States Constitution?

### LIBERALS ARE SILENT

This momentous issue has been before the American people in other years, but

U. S. Supreme Court  
will rule upon this important  
issue in near future

strange to say, the voices that have been the most critical of the Supreme Court and its power are silent at this juncture.

American labor in its battles with the Supreme Court during the first part of this century, namely, from 1900 to 1932, never contended that the Supreme Court should be a partisan body. In fact its strictures upon the Court were directed toward what it called the partisanship of the Supreme Court. The fiction that had been erected during the rise of the Republic was that the Supreme Court was a group of disinterested jurists seeking to interpret the Constitution in a disinterested light. Labor contended that the fiction was in truth a fiction and that the Supreme Court was constantly undermining fundamental rights, the Constitution of the United States and laws passed by Congress.

Samuel Gompers said:

"The American people are facing a critical situation. Their very existence as a democracy and a government of law is at stake. A judicial oligarchy is threatening to set itself up above the elected legislatures, above the people themselves.

"Profiting by the unsettled industrial conditions of the country and the political apathy of the people, which have followed upon the conclusion of the World War, the forces of privilege and reaction have embarked upon a concerted and determined campaign to deprive the citizens of their constitutional liberties, to break down the standards of life which the American workers have laboriously built up in generations of suffering and struggle, and to emasculate or destroy their most effective weapon of resistance and defense—the labor unions.

"Side by side with the implacable anti-union drive conducted by pow-

erful organizations of employers throughout the country, who exercise their own unquestioned right to organize and yet brazenly deny their employees the same right, the unblushing subservience of many public officials to the dictates of big business and their undisguised contempt for the interests of the workers, the courts of the country, and particularly the Supreme Court of the United States, have within recent years undertaken to deprive American labor of fundamental rights and liberties which heretofore have been accepted as deeply and organically ingrained in our system of jurisprudence.

"Over a century ago Thomas Jefferson said:

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless steps like a thief over the field of jurisprudence until all shall be usurped."

"The prophetic warning of the great champion of American democracy threatens to come true."

Abraham Lincoln, in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1861, issued this warning:

"If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court . . . the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

Brooks Adams, distinguished brother of Henry Adams, great grandson of President John Adams, forcefully expressed an opinion upon the power of the United States Supreme Court:

"It is precisely because they are, and are intended to be, arenas of political combat that legislatures cannot be trustworthy courts, and it was because this fact was notorious that the founders of this government tried to separate the legislative from the judicial function and to make this separation the foundation of the new republic. They failed as I conceive, not because they made their legisla-



# *Has the U. S. Supreme Court Constitutional authority to undermine the policy-making powers of the Congress by ruling that administrators of government bureaus, or government attorneys, can interpret laws in conflict with the Congress?*

tures courts, but because under the system they devised, their courts have become legislatures. A disease perhaps more insidious of the two."

Senator La Follette, the younger, following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, has also pointed out the danger of judge-made law. He said:

"I believe in a government of laws and not of men. But when the validity of our laws depends upon the whim and caprice of five out of nine fallible men, when a majority of the Court is accused by Justice Stone, joined by other minority members equally devoted to the Constitution, of adopting 'a tortured construction

of the Constitution,' of reading their own 'personal economic predilection' into the fundamental law of the land, government by the judiciary becomes a government of men and not of laws."

## COMPOSITION OF COURT

These publicists expressed the issues as between the Supreme Court and the people up to 1932. Shortly thereafter arose the great battle between the President and the Congress over the United States Supreme Court which the President lost in theory but won in fact. As a result of a group of circumstances, the Supreme Court rapidly changed its personnel and its complexion and thereafter

criticism of the Court either from liberals or from any other source ceased. The personnel of the Supreme Court now is:

Charles Evans Hughes, New York, Chief Justice.  
James Clark McReynolds, Tennessee.  
Harlow F. Stone, New York.  
Owen J. Roberts, Pennsylvania.  
Hugo L. Black, Alabama.  
Stanley H. Reed, Kentucky.  
Frank Murphy, Michigan.  
William O. Douglas, Washington.  
Felix Frankfurter, Massachusetts.

This means that five of the judges have been appointed by President Roosevelt. Composition of the Court, therefore, is so new that policies have not yet been made apparent to the public. The Supreme Court for the present is an uncertain quantity in the changing social and political sphere. That is the reason that it is pertinent to ask the question, will the present Supreme Court merely repeat in 1940 the old pattern of partisanship which was so evident in the so-called conservative court of a generation ago?

The only new jurist that has written widely is Justice Frankfurter. Students of Professor Frankfurter may know his mind, but as to Justices Black, Reed, Douglas and Murphy, one may suppose they are still in the process of making up their mind. All four of these came out of the hurly burly of American politics and hardly represent the calm, judicial temperament.

The Constitution of the United States declares "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under the authority." This authority vested in the Supreme Court obviously grants powers to the Court of interpreting the Constitution and laws passed by Congress in their relationship or lack of relationship to the Constitution. It is likely that the United States Supreme Court, passing on the validity of administrative law, will have to interpret the following sections of the Clayton Act:

"Anti-trust laws not applicable to labor organizations.—The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing con-



HE LOVES LABOR

Drawn by Halsey Degraw, L. U. No. B-3

(Continued on page 222)



# AMERICANS *Are Thinking* About Men and MACHINES

**H**UNDREDS of letters and telegrams from high and low, rich and poor, reflecting every occupation, have poured into the office of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney in response to his bill seeking to regulate machines in relationship to man power. These letters become a cross-section of opinion on this important subject for the whole of the United States because they are not only occupationally representative but geographically representative.

Senator O'Mahoney's bill was based on the article in the March **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**, authored by Karl Karsten. It is expected that hearings will be heard on the O'Mahoney bill soon on the entire question of machine production and its effect on manpower. Several unions were among those who wrote to Senator O'Mahoney.

## A TEXTILE WORKER

I work at machines. I know what is going on in the silk rayon mills. I'm wearing out. We had been earning \$40 and \$45 a week from 1916 to 1931—then our wages started to drop.

## A WOMAN IN PUBLIC LIFE

Your idea to reward employers is one of the best yet advanced. Legislation which enforces itself is of the highest type.

## SMALL TOWN BANKER

In this part of Iowa the farm tractor and power machinery are the cause of most of our grief as far as agriculture is concerned. As shown by federal statistics, we had 26,000,000 horses in 1920, and now in 1939 we are down to 15,000,000, or a decrease of 11,000,000 horses, and this in itself is the cause of much of our over-production, and a surplus is created for which there is no market. These figures refer to the United States as a whole.

This machinery is creating a vast amount of unemployment, because of the larger operators crowding out all of the little fellows. On our mail routes here we have 34 less families than we had 15 years ago. We have in this (Shelby) county 91 sections of land which have two or less families on them today, and yet every one of these sections should have at least an average of five families living on them. This is only a small part of the picture. The fact of the matter is that hundreds of families have been deprived of a livelihood on account of power machinery, and this in one county alone. Many of these people are on relief or WPA for the reason that in this land of plenty they are deprived of an honest opportunity to make a living which they are entitled to.

## CIGAR MANUFACTURER

We want to congratulate you upon the introduction of your bill in the United States Senate as described in yesterday's newspapers.

## Immense mail in response to Senator O'Mahoney's bill based on article in March Journal

We have manufactured cigars for three generations, and have reached the point where we cannot long continue to employ hand labor. This notwithstanding the fact that the hand product is superior in value to the machine product, in our judgment. It seems to us nothing short of a grievous sin to replace our hand labor with machines.

## A POLICE COMMISSIONER

I note with a great deal of interest from a press dispatch that you will introduce a bill designed to "balance men and machines," the provisions of which would credit taxes on a sliding scale to employers who use an average or more than an average of actual manpower in their business . . .

I am in hopes that you may gain from this pamphlet one or two items that may assist you in promoting the theory of your bill.

## AN INSURANCE MAN

Specifically you are right in two of our major industries of which I have some small knowledge. On our farms (I own a farm in northern Minnesota) machinery has made it possible for the owner of a farm of 200 acres to dispense with one man. Fifteen years ago, a farm of this size required a second man the year around, and an extra man for a short time in the spring and in the fall. Now one man can do the work the year around except for the spring and fall work when the extra man must still be hired, saving the total expense of the first man. In automobiles I do not have the same specific figures, but a check of the number of men that were used 15 years ago in the painting of automobiles or in the making of the bodies would reveal that their positions have been almost completely wiped out by the introduction of the machines that stamp out the bodies and the machines that paint them.

## A NEW YORK BANKER

One of the many problems besetting this country is unemployment. In this morning's New York Times is an item under "Topics of the Times," stating that Senator O'Mahoney has a new bill to relieve this condition by rewarding employers who use as little machinery as possible, and tax those who make more than an average use of machines. The same newspaper article says that the belief that machinery creates unemployment has been refuted by 200 years of experience, that while machines create temporary displacement of labor here and there, in the long run they create many more jobs than they abolish. However, the unpleasant fact is that human laborers must live in the present, or here and there, and not in the future or long run; so it is my belief that Senator O'Mahoney is on the right track. Perhaps

a good place to start is with the applications for patents, a subject which has been receiving attention from the Congressional committee of which the Senator is chairman. The use of labor saving machinery must be controlled so that its impact upon employment of human laborers may be distributed over a period of years. As one of the fundamentals of our present industrial economy, this subject deserves greater study by our legislators.

## A PRINTER

As a former unemployed man myself (thank God I had guts enough to start a small shop of my own at home) I can readily see that instead of automatic machinery being labor saving, it has almost become labor supplanting.

## TENNESSEE FACTORY WORKER

I have just read your proposed bill for relief of unemployment. I think it is the soundest one proposed so far. I can give you concrete evidence of conditions in the textile industry where machines have replaced workers. I am at present unemployed, but cannot say that a machine caused it. However, there are many who are out for this reason. Wishing you success in your efforts to relieve this situation.

## SMALL BUSINESS MAN

This is indeed a good thought and I commend you for it and I believe it would help the many.

As an example, this small company was enabled through a particular contract to add to its payroll over 100 girls. The contract, however, required probably this additional number for a period of six to eight weeks, although hopeful of continuance at some further time.

Now, as you know, when we lay these folks off we will be penalized under the unemployment situation. Therefore if applied in reverse and increased employment could be arranged to credit, then so much the better.

## A WAGE-EARNER

It will put the industry with the heavy labor costs and the highly mechanized business on more even terms. However, could not the revenue from this tax be appropriated for the use of the real victims of the out-of-control machine age? These out-

## The Steam Shovel

By DONALD BAIN

*With iron jaw and jagged teeth I bite  
The earth by mouthfuls, mouthing but  
to spew  
And bite again; I never stay to chew  
One morsel, from the daybreak to the  
night.  
I scar the earth as with a deadly blight,  
While men stand idly by, a sorry crew,  
Victims of avarice, while the heartless  
few  
Grow prosperous on the motto "Might is  
right."  
Man's ingenuity has brought to birth  
This monster, hideous beyond belief,  
To steal our birthright, labor and its  
worth;  
A callous, soulless murderer and thief;  
But it will perish in its teeth-dug grave  
When Man becomes its master, not its  
slave.*





COMMON MEN SPEAK

casts, the veterans of the depression, were left out of the pale of the Social Security Act. Pay the proceeds to them and wipe out another injustice. They may never have the opportunity to build up an insurance against unemployment by a wage tax.

#### AN HUMBLE CITIZEN

May I, as a citizen, far from your own bailiwick, but close to the pulse or center of this good, glorious country of ours and closer to the heart of the common people of the United States, congratulate you, sir, on your vision and patriotism in sponsoring legislation to tax machinery; and I wish you luck, Godspeed and a place in history as a benefactor to all mankind in this country.

Any plan to tax the use of machinery for the benefit of the laboring classes is a step in the right direction, for the record of technological supremacy over man's personal labor and the supplanting of labor by machinery has been going on to an extent that is appalling and which in due time will ruin us as a free country.

#### A PENNSYLVANIA WORKER

I have often wondered why this phase of unemployment was not considered and the remedy for it, too. I am a very, very common man with certainly not more than average intelligence, but it seems to me that any machine, automatic or otherwise, that displaces even one man should be made to pay the wages of that man whom it displaces. This principle seems to me as plain as night and day.

#### A MACHINE MAKER

I worked in a shop that made some of these machines. Some of these cost from \$2,000 to \$4,500 each. Each machine displaced from 15 to 30 men. That is what I was told when I was working on them. The machines not only displaced those workers, but the amount of work done by them was many times more than was being done with the man power. The cost of upkeep on the machine was not worth speaking of. They could run them for five to ten years,

because there was nothing much to wear out.

I worked on another order of small machines for a canning company. Six machines cost about \$1,800, including freight and setting up. Each machine replaced six girls, also gave a faster rate of production. Now compare the cost of the machines against the workers' wages. The wages saved in a very short time took care of the cost of the machines. Then consider how much longer the machines would operate as well as the higher speed in production.

#### A FARMER

After reading this article in my paper this morning, I find I cannot refrain from congratulating you. Go ahead, and good luck.

It is the only ray of the sunshine of intelligence I have seen coming out of Washington in the last seven years.

#### RAILROAD CONDUCTOR

I formerly lived in your state; in fact, I still wish I lived there, as I was employed as a railway conductor and yardmaster before I was disabled in the World War. I am taking the liberty of writing a few suggestions as well as encouragement on your proposed tax on machine power.

#### A WORKER'S WIFE

My husband is one of the thousands of musicians who have been deprived of the chance to make a living because of the extensive use of phonograph records by the radio stations. If we can hear live talent on the air instead of machine music, we can at least believe a ray of hope is in sight.

#### A CLERGYMAN

For many years now it has been to my thinking that machines should be stiffly taxed, if no more than for the "health" of the nation. But I do not believe that they should be taxed where the machine manufacturing will benefit domestic life. If, for example, the washing machine, the ironer, the refrigerator, the vacuum sweeper and other domestic aids are produced cheaper by means of the

machine, due consideration should be given them because everything must be done to make the home a lovelier and better place.

But when the machine merely serves to produce luxuries cheaper, there should be a stiff tax imposed, not because it is a machine, but because they do increase the relief tax.

#### MASS PRODUCTION WORKER

Will you please be advised and give me your careful and due consideration of the plight of the celluloid workers, since the use of the injection moulding machine process, principally in Leominster, Mass., and New York City. I, myself, and thousands of other are now out of that line of work for good, directly due to the machine, which produces completely and automatically this work and with less than 15 per cent of the labor formerly necessary. Also the competition is so bad among a few plants (who control entire output) there is very little profit and the many other former manufacturers have given up or tried other lines of merchandise.

#### AN UNEMPLOYED MAN

You would be a "Godsend" to this country if the bill you proposed would become a law, and that is a tax on increased use of machines.

#### INDUSTRIAL PLANT ENGINEER

Your proposal to Congress to attack the unemployment problem by taxing machine production beyond that of man power and paying a bonus so that labor may benefit to a degree of parity, I believe to be a procedure toward the economic solution of the problem.

#### CONSULTING ENGINEER

I am thoroughly in favor of machines as the mechanical means for securing "a more abundant life," but I most certainly am not in favor of employing machines where hand labor is more economical, and, Senator, you would be amazed and shocked to know the extent of such practice. I think your bill might correct this inconsistency in our economic system, as you apparently have in mind providing some form of bonus where man power can replace machines. It's true, "we sometimes build better than we intend."

#### A MIDDLE CLASS CITIZEN

Allow me to congratulate you because of the attitude you are about to pursue relative to the greatest potential catastrophe which is about to upset the national apple cart.

I wish to make this one observation, however, by your indulgence, that the only thing wrong with this retarded and late arriving thought is in the fact that it required no great intelligence to foster or give birth to this thought. But that it is considered at all, is in itself sufficient evidence for me to write you, with full confidence that we have at least one Senator who is ready to go to bat, not for labor, not for capital, but for the collective good of the nation as a whole.

#### A FARMER

I want to congratulate you on having foresightedness enough to draft a bill to put a tax on machinery. Any right-thinking person knows that this should have been done long ago.

#### A BOSTON BUSINESS MAN

A stowing machine does away with the work of 2,100 men, retaining the use of three. A coal cutting machine takes the place of 100 men. A steam shovel or drag line in loading coal takes the place of 1,500 men.

(Continued on page 217)



# A Great CHURCH Speaks

## On LABOR and Society

**I**N this age of confusion, of conflicting isms, of drift and chaos, any clear-cut pronouncement on the problems of labor and society serves a good purpose and should be read with interest by every trade unionist and every student of labor. The new pronouncement of the archbishops and bishops of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference was promulgated last month entitled "The Church and Social Order." Heartening it is to all Americans that this important declaration rests firmly upon the tenets of democracy. The clergy say "Our economic life then must be reorganized not on the disintegrating principles of individualism but on the constructive principle of social and moral unity among the members of human society."

Anyone looking out upon the chaotic order of the present, jangling with lies and propaganda, will be well aware of the ringing truth in the statement of the church fathers that our troubles are not only economic and social but have their root in the sphere of religious belief and moral convictions. "Our modern problem is twofold, therefore. It is not merely the adjustment of the problems of wealth but it is to win populations back to an inner integration of spirit which will lead men to refrain from thinking, seeing and doing the things that produce dis-unity and chaos."

The chapters of this statement which are of most interest to labor are entitled Ownership, Property and Labor, Security and Wages. Of ownership, the clergy say: "The two great dangers which society faces in the present state of economic organization are first, the concentration of ownership and control of wealth and secondly, its anonymous character which results from some of the existing business and corporation law, whereby responsibility toward society is greatly impaired if not completely ignored."

### PROBLEMS OF THE MACHINE

Sagaciously these churchmen point out that if every man were working on his own land or with his own tools, there would be no labor problem. However, they say, self-employment is not a characteristic of our economic organization. "With the advent of machine industry and especially with the development of mass production there has developed an intensification of the individualistic spirit, creating new problems for labor."

The church fathers reiterate the fact that an "undue portion of the income has been claimed by those who have ownership or control of capital." Then ringingly

### Archbishops and Bishops of N. C. W. C. issue new statement on social problems

they declare: "Labor can have no effective voice as long as it is unorganized. To protect its rights it must be free to bargain collectively through its own chosen representatives. If labor when organized is dissatisfied, the only alternative is to cease work and thus undergo the great hardships which follow unemployment. \* \* \*

"The principle that labor should be compensated to such extent only that it remains physically efficient and capable of reproducing itself in new generations of working men, is a vicious principle, devoid of all respect for human dignity and opposed to all sense of social responsibility. It is true that this principle was never widely held in theory, but it has been frequently applied in practice. One such application is found in the policy that labor should be compensated solely according to the principle of supply and demand. This reduces labor to the position of a commodity and makes the workman accept the fluctuating price in a labor market irrespective of the needs of himself and family. Neither present sufficiency of income nor security for the future play a part in determining his wage standard according to this immoral theory and practice. Such theory or practice is anti-social and anti-Christian, for it denies both social responsibility and the claims of Christian ethics and in their place substitutes the principles of selfishness and force. \* \* \*

"Pius XI insists that owners and employers may not hire working people exclusively for their own benefit and profit, nor divert all economic life to their own will, but must guard social justice, the human dignity of labor, the social nature of economic life and the interests of the common good."

### WAGES FIRST LIENS

Full endorsement is given to the system of social security developed during the last few years. Labor has the right to a living wage. "The first claim of labor, which takes priority over any claim of the owners to profits, respects the right to a living wage. By the term living wage we understand a wage sufficient not merely for the decent support of the working man himself but also of his family. A wage so low that it must be supplemented



Not aeroplanes, but doves of peace flying over the spires of St. Marks in Venice. Cathedrals in Europe can attest to the antiquity, stability and unity of the Church.

by the wage of wife and mother or by the children of the family before it can provide adequate food, clothing and shelter together with essential spiritual and cultural needs cannot be regarded as a living wage.

"Furthermore a living wage means sufficient income to meet not merely the present necessities of life but those of unemployment, sickness, death and old age as well. In other words, a saving wage constitutes an essential part of the definition of a living wage."

This important manifesto is signed by Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul

Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans

John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie

Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh

Francis C. Kelley, Bishop of Oklahoma City-Tulsa

John B. Peterson, Bishop of Manchester

Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Kansas City

John A. Duffy, Bishop of Buffalo

Edward F. Hoban, Bishop of Rockford

Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Charleston

Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo

Charles Hubert LeBlond, Bishop of St. Joseph

Francis P. Keough, Bishop of Providence

Walter A. Foery, Bishop of Syracuse

Bartholomew J. Eustace, Bishop of Camden.





Such men as this are paid strikebreakers. They are not as anti-social as unionists who break strikes piously and scoff ingloriously.

*"The trade unions stand for the principle of united action, and for the policy of a living wage earned under fair living conditions. In union there is strength, justice, and moderation; in disunion, nothing but an alternating humility and insolence, a state of industrial despotism tempered by futile and passing revolutions."*—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers Union.

**I**N a suburb of Philadelphia electrical workers have been on strike against a housing job for two weeks. One morning a small crew from Denny Lewis's sporadic dual union was escorted to this job through the picket line by nine deputy sheriffs. As soon as these Lewis workers were on the job they unfurled a large sign bearing this device, "This job is 100 per cent fair to organized labor."

In view of the fact that Lewis's union is cutting wages from 25 to 35 per cent below the accustomed building trades scale; in view of the fact that he has smashed the time-honored custom of every unionist not to cross a picket line; in view of the fact that he has purveyed the untruth that the job seized was 100 per cent organized, Philadelphia unionists had written the Lewis dual union down as a "scab, rat and fink outfit."

Trade unionists throughout the United States are incensed at the tactics employed by the C. I. O. dual union in the building field. They declare that it has destroyed every known principle of unionism and every traditional practice.

#### N. Y. TURNS THUMBS DOWN

In New York City recently Denny

# JOHN *and* DENNY LEWIS'

## STRIKE-BREAKING *Service*

C. I. O. degenerates into an ugly agency that violates every known law of labor experience and unity

Lewis, brother of John L. Lewis, asked for and received a conference with New York Building Trades employers. Denny Lewis offered to sign contracts with these employers at \$9 a day, far below the accustomed rate. New York employers took the position that the weakness of the Lewis proposal was that there were only a few C. I. O. workers at hand, representing only a small group, and it would be difficult to try to erect buildings with such material. The Lewis group of unionists have been reported to be recruited in many instances from out-of-work WPA workers.

For more than two years A. F. of L. unions in the building field have undertaken to cooperate with low-cost housing projects by instituting a lower rate of wage than that used in heavy construction. In Philadelphia such a wage has brought widespread organization in the housing field. St. Louis has also taken the lead in this adjustment. In the city of Washington John P. Coyne, president of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, himself led a movement to institute this housing rate.

Considerable bitterness has been engendered among the building trades unions by the tactics of Denny Lewis and his dual organization. The St. Louis Labor Tribune has this to say of these tactics: "The C. I. O. is losing the friendship, good will and respect of many of its former friends in the A. F. of L. since its invasion of the building construction field. This is due in the main to reports received from various parts of the nation, of the unfair, unethical and dishonest tactics used by some of the C. I. O. organizers in this field. Instances of the C. I. O. sending their members on jobs where A. F. of L. building mechanics are on strike, raiding of and sniping at A. F. of L. building trades unions already organized, and other unorthodox methods repeatedly complained of are causing a wave of indignation and antagonism against the C. I. O. among A. F. of L. members formerly friendly toward them."

Thomas A. Murray, head of the Building and Construction Trades Council, New York City, made these remarks about Denny Lewis's visit to New York: "What John L. Lewis's brother is going to try to sell the Building Trades Employers' Association is, of course, a 'fink' proposition. It is a very conservative prediction that

he will be turned down stone cold. All he can offer is utter chaos in the industry and this is obviously lacking in appeal."

The American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service has this to say about the methods used by the Denny Lewis dual union:

"In its desperate efforts to cut in on the American Federation of Labor in the building industry, the C. I. O. is now employing more despicable methods than hijackers or scabs.

"Denny Lewis, carbon copy of his big brother John, appeared before the Building Trades Employers Association of New York City with his hat in his hand and begged the employers for a pat on the head.

#### WILLING TO DESTROY

"The C. I. O., he said, will supply workers for construction jobs in New York City at \$9 a day, instead of the \$11 to \$14 a day rates prevailing for A. F. of L. skilled union members.

"The C. I. O. workers, Denny Lewis further promised, will put in eight hours a day, instead of the six or seven-hour day enforced by the A. F. of L. Building Trades unions.

"Here at last the C. I. O. is publicly exposed as a scab organization willing to sell the workers down the river!

"Here at last comes the shameless public confession that the C. I. O. is willing to destroy wage and hour standards, built up by organized labor through long years of struggle and suffering, merely for the chance of hijacking the American Federation of Labor!

"What has happened to all those lofty ideals spouted by C. I. O. propagandists about organizing the unorganized in the face of such dastardly treachery to the workers?

"Naturally the employers didn't fall for this phony C. I. O. offer. They are hard-headed enough to beware of the Greeks bearing gifts. According to the New York Times account of the C. I. O. conference with the Association, the employers listened to Lewis 'with interest,' but they asked no questions and entered into no discussion with him.

"Furthermore, the New York Times says, a spokesman for the employers explained that the 'weakness of Mr. Lewis' proposals was that there were only about 12 C. I. O. building trades locals in the city, representing a small number of workers, and that until such time as the C. I. O. was able to enlist a more impressive membership of building tradesmen, any proposals emanating from the C. I. O. would remain largely academic."

(Continued on page 217)



# Arnold's COUP Unmasked

## As POLITICAL Maneuver

**H**ENRY EPSTEIN, Solicitor General of New York State, took his gloves off and roundly attacked Thurman Arnold of the U. S. Department of Justice for playing politics with anti-trust laws. Mr. Epstein charged that the department turned against organized labor on the eve of a presidential campaign to coax large campaign contributions from anti-union business interests.

"This swing of the pendulum," he said, "is an attempt to curry favor to get the support of those who presumably can contribute more to campaign funds at the expense of organized labor. The anti-trust laws have never been used for this purpose until now and it is happening now because it's psychologically advantageous to give business a certain impression."

Without pulling his blows, this eminent authority went on to declare that neither the President of the United States nor the federal Attorney General, nor any other executive or administrative officer, has the right to say that union agreements with trade associations violated the anti-trust law when Congress has not declared itself to that effect. He repeatedly asserted his former contentions that Congress never intended the anti-trust law to apply to unions.

### CARPENTERS WIN

In the meantime Judge Charles B. Davis of the Federal District Court of St. Louis threw out of court a case brought against four officers of the carpenters union under the anti-trust act. The court held in effect that the officers of the union were within their rights in calling a strike in St. Louis. Judge Davis in his opinion said: "Allegations in the indictment concerning the activities of the defendants in picketing the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and Gaylord Container Corporation, as well as the refusal to allow their members to be employed by Borsari Tank Corporation and L. O. Stocker Company, fail to allege a conspiracy to directly restrain interstate commerce; the restraint on commerce shown by such allegations is only incidental."

Seeking apparently to try their cases in the public press, publicity agents for the U. S. Department of Justice have given out some stories to the press that nearly a thousand individuals, both employers and union leaders in the building industry, have been indicted.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-3, struck back sharply at Assistant Attorney General Arnold following the indictment of officers and representatives of his union on charges of alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

### Public opinion rapidly mobilizing against effort to usurp powers of Congress

"I and my associates," Van Arsdale said, "merely did what any labor leader worth his salt would have done under similar circumstances."

"We merely made honest efforts to provide and maintain employment for the members of our union and protect them against the chaotic results of nonunion substandard competition."

The indictment alleged that the union maintained "a rigid boycott" on out-of-state manufacturers, excluding them from the local market, as well as insisting upon the installation of union-made equipment on construction work in New York City.

Immediately after the indictments were handed down, Mr. Van Arsdale, accompanied by reporters and photographers, visited the new 32-story Metropolitan Life Insurance Annex Building, now in process of construction, where Mr. Van Arsdale pointed out equipment manu-

factured by Westinghouse and General Electric which were being installed by members of Local Union No. B-3, thus refuting the allegations contained in the indictments.

"Every charge in the indictments," Mr. Van Arsdale said, "is centered upon the activities of the officers and representatives of Local Union No. B-3 for endeavoring to secure and maintain employment for members of the union."

"In this case the cry of 'racketeer' cannot be used to cover up the vicious attack now being made against unions, which has so far confused the public mind. It is most significant that not one of the indictments charges any present officer or representative of our organization with extortion, graft or corruption."

Mr. Van Arsdale pointed out that by reason of the indictments against officers and representatives of his union, that Thurman Arnold had repudiated his previous statement to the effect that no action would be taken against labor leaders and officials who sought to maintain union standards in their industries.

### POOR CONTRACTOR!

According to the New York Times, an electrical contractor, who has made repeated attacks on Local Union No. B-3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Isaac Penner, accompanied by his wife, lost a handbag in a New York restaurant containing \$11,900 cash and jewelry valued at \$4,000. One of Mr. Penner's allegations against Local Union No. B-3 is that his business has been ruined.

(Continued on page 228)



THURMAN ARNOLD

The self-appointed Czar of the Building Industry finds a stiffening public opinion against his extra-legal activities.



# GAS WORKERS *Belong* to ANCIENT *Industry*

By OTTO GOLDKAMP, Superintendent of Gas Shops, San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co.

**F**ROM the earliest dawn of history mankind has found it necessary to obtain heat by means of fire. The ancient savage tribes discovered that by briskly rubbing sticks together they could develop a spark which would start a simple campfire. In the castles of the Middle Ages great fireplaces were constructed in which on cold and frosty evenings logs were piled high and burned, while the members of the household gathered around the open fire for comfort and the preparation of food. Later, stoves were provided for a more economical consumption of wood or coal, as it was found in many geographical locations that heat was indispensable, if life was to be sustained. Thus, we find that the civilization of mankind in its early stages was marching forward step by step with ever-increasing efficiency in the application of heat.

In 1609, a Belgian, John Baptist van Helmont, of Brussels, one among the last of the alchemists who labored in vain in the eternal hope of making gold, found in the course of his experiments with solid fuels that they yielded a gas, which he described as a "wild spirit."

Historically speaking, and referring to no less an authority than the American Gas Association in "The Story of Gas" published in 1938, we find that van Helmont's discovery was not put to practical use until 1804, when William Murdock, of

First practical  
use of gas made in Baltimore  
in 1816. Cooking and heating  
offers field. Measurement im-  
portant

Redruth in Cornwall, built a gas works at Manchester and lighted 900 burners in a cotton mill.

In France, Philippe Lebon was the most active and successful. In 1799, he obtained a patent for making gas by distilling coal and wood. The art of gas manufacture took definite form after Murdock had blazed the way. Demonstrations of both Murdock and Lebon attracted wide attention.

## BALTIMORE TAKES LEAD

Frederick Albert Winsor, a German promoter with some scientific knowledge, journeyed from Frankfort to Paris to learn the secret of Lebon. It is not known how successful he was in this respect, but he obtained the first English patent for gas making purposes on May 18, 1804. Winsor was an optimist and many of his claims for the future of gas have been substantiated during the past 100 years. Despite opposition and ridicule, he organized the London and Westminster Gas, Light and Coke Company and in April, 1812, was granted a charter

by Parliament. Thus, the first gas company in the world came into being.

The success of Winsor's company in London spread rapidly to other countries. Baltimore, in 1816, was the first city in the United States to light its streets with gas. Other cities followed Baltimore's lead, but the change was so radical that gas lighting did not progress rapidly. However, between the years 1865 and 1875, the use of gas for home lighting began to make progress.

With more or less general acceptance of gas lighting, several improvements were made which lent momentum to the industry. The blue flame gas burner was invented in 1855 by Robert Wilhelm von Bunsen, making it possible to burn gas economically with a total absence of smoke. Carl Auer, assistant of Bunsen at Heidelberg, developed the incandescent mantle and was awarded the title "von Welsbach." This invention was successfully applied to street lighting and is used to this day by some of the large cities of the world.

In 1900, the development of the electric light to a point of practicability restrained the lighting of homes and streets with gas and the industry was forced to look for other markets for its product. Continued research led to innumerable uses, resulting in rapid strides being made by the industry. As early as 1830, it appears, James Sharp, of Northampton, England, demonstrated the advantages of gas for cooking in his home.

The idea of domestic cooking was gradually developed and in 1859, some cooking with gas was done in the United States on stoves imported from England. From the utilization of gas for domestic cooking, other applications followed, and the idea was extended to include restaurant cooking, water heating, space heating, refrigeration, etc. With the coming of natural gas, thousands of industrial processes were developed. Natural gas fields are found in 24 states of the Union and pipe lines as large as 24 inches in

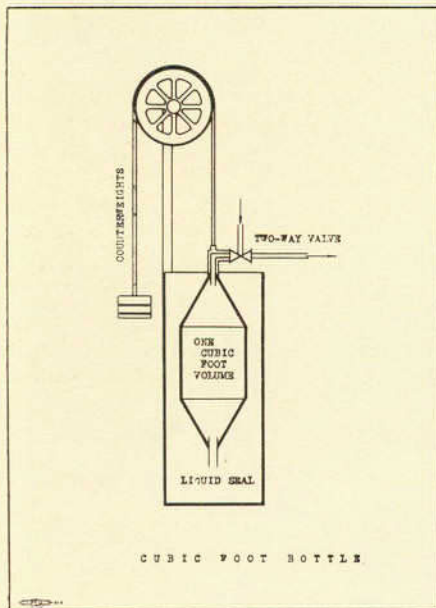


FIGURE 1

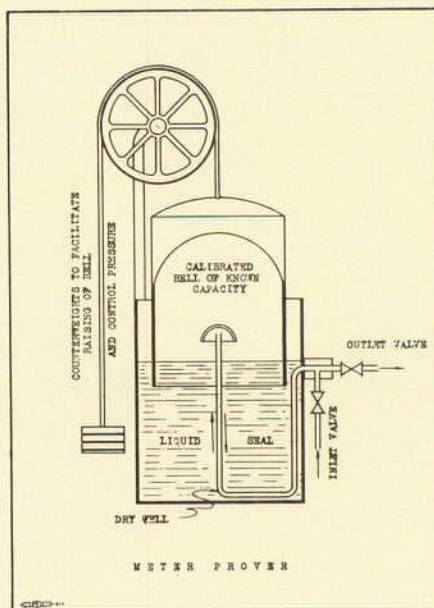


FIGURE 2

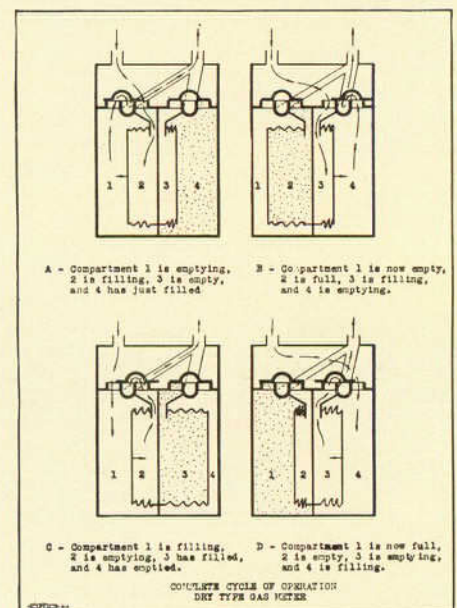


FIGURE 3



diameter and more than 1,000 miles in length, carrying pressures in excess of 500 pounds per square inch, are in use. Thus, we see the gas industry, through resourceful ingenuity, surviving what might have been a death blow—the advent of the electric light.

### MEASUREMENT IMPORTANT

As the gas industry advanced to keep pace with the demands of its product, it was found that one of its major problems was the receiving of full compensation for its product from the customer. The practice was to sell gas on a flat charge of so much per burner. It is obvious why this practice had to be discontinued, as the intermittent use of gas burners could be abused and the profit lost, and likewise, the incentive for carrying on the business against competitive fuels such as wood, coal and oil. In other words, the gas industry, like other business, had to have a gross return sufficient to take care of the cost of labor, taxes, material, production, depreciation of equipment and sale and distribution of its product, with sufficient left over to pay a reasonable return on the capital invested. Proper cost accounting established all these factors. However, the aggregate of all these costs, including the margin of profit, was dependent upon practical and accurate means of measuring the gas into the possession of the customer. This was a crucial point in the industry's history, because of the vast amount of measuring equipment that would be required to market the product on a solid basis; in this respect, the gas industry was different from other kinds of business. An individual means for measuring its product was required for each customer. Consequently, any measuring device that was developed had to be low in first cost and made of good material, practical in design and capable of stable accuracy over long periods of service at a low maintenance cost. Therefore, as usual, necessity was the mother of invention, and the gas meter was in-

vented in England during the year 1844, evolving the principle of fluid measurement by displacement. Incidentally, this means of measurement still predominates.

As is implied by the name, measurement by displacement employs the principle of alternately filling and emptying a container of fixed cubical content. Thus, if a one gallon vessel be filled with water and then emptied, we know that we have measured out exactly one gallon of that liquid. Measurement by this method is particularly desirable because of its inherent accuracy and convenience of application. It is widely used in the measurement of gas and is applied by several different methods.

Modern conventional gas measuring instruments which utilize displacement as their basic principle may be divided into two groups: Those that are used as fundamental standards and those that are used for meter purposes.

Examples of the first group are the "cubic foot bottle" and the "meter prover."

The "cubic foot bottle" is the basic standard for all commercial gas measurement and is commonly used for the calibration of meter provers. In its most general form, it consists of an open bottom "bottle," so supported that its contents (usually air) may be displaced by lowering the bottle into a tank containing water. A "take-off" for connection to the prover is provided at the top. The bottle itself is calibrated by filling with 62.279 pounds of distilled water (under a pressure of 30 inches Hg. and at 60 degrees F.) and noting the level with a gauge mark. Ordinarily, the calibrating of these instruments is done by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C. See Figure 1.

"Meter provers" are somewhat similar in construction to the cubic foot bottle just described. They are made in various sizes and are used to establish the "proof" or accuracy of a gas meter. The "bell" of a meter prover is made of copper or

sheet steel and is provided with a vertically mounted scale for indicating its displacement at any position within its range of movement. Communication with the interior of the bell is made through a tube or "dry-well" which runs through the center of the tank and extends above the surface of the sealing liquid. Attached to this dry-well are suitable valves and fittings for controlling the filling and emptying of the bell. See Figure 2.

### OTHER TYPES OF METERS

Examples of the second group are the dry meter, wet meter, nutating bell meter and rotary displacement meter.

Dry meters are by far the most common type of positive displacement meters and are used to measure gas to domestic and small industrial consumers. They vary considerably in constructional details. However, in their usual form, such meters consist of two bellows-like measuring chambers. Gas is admitted to these chambers alternately and automatically by means of slide valves. Reciprocating movements of filling and emptying actuate a counting mechanism. See Figure 3.

Wet meters are used for laboratory measurement and in larger sizes, for station meters in artificial gas plants. They are seldom used for domestic measurement, because of the necessity of maintaining a water level. In construction, the wet meter comprises an exterior casing, inside of which is mounted a rotating drum that is divided into four helically formed measuring compartments. Gas is admitted to these compartments by means of a convex hood attached to the circumference of one end of the drum and having a central inlet opening larger than the shaft diameter of the drum. The casing is filled with water to a height sufficient to seal the inlet opening and to momentarily seal both openings of a measuring compartment. Filling and emp-

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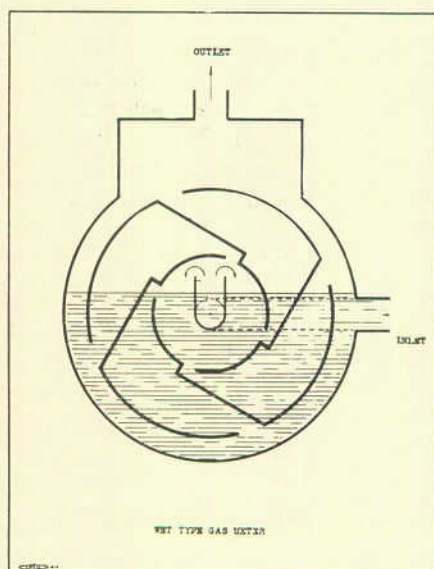


FIGURE 4

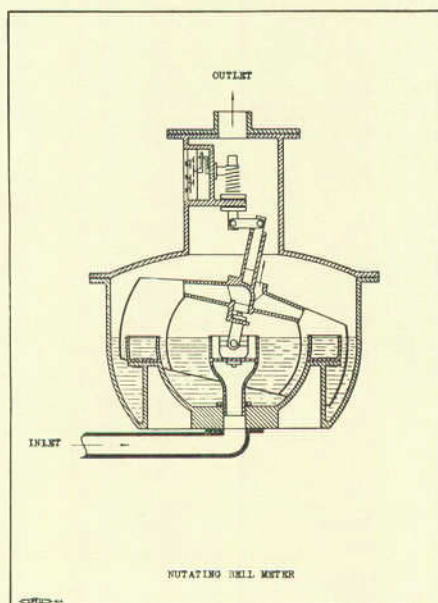


FIGURE 5

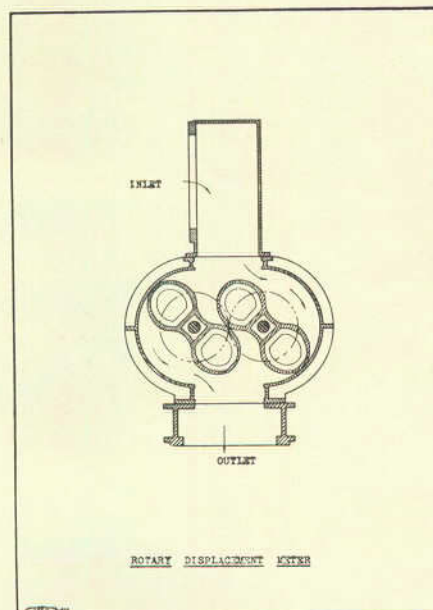


FIGURE 6



**"N**OT a dollar in workmen's compensation payments has been lost to a worker protected under any of the 18 state funds," the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor reports in a new bulletin on the *Progress of State Insurance Funds Under Workmen's Compensation*. "Private carriers, particularly stock casualty companies, have frequently failed, with heavy losses both to insured employers and to injured workers, their widows and dependents."

The loss of compensation benefits, we all know, usually means privation for an injured worker and his family, or for the widow and children of a worker who has been killed. The failure of an insurance company, in most states, throws the burden of payment on the employer. In cases of serious injuries, this may force him out of business, and throw other workers out of jobs. The complete security offered by state funds is one of their chief advantages to workers, to employers and to the community. It is one of the reasons why the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone on record as favoring exclusive state funds.

A "state fund" is an agency created and operated by the state, on a nonprofit basis, to insure the payment of benefits under its workmen's compensation law. There are 18 state funds now functioning in this country. Seven are "exclusive funds," while 11 have to compete with private insurance carriers. All the Canadian Provinces have exclusive state funds.

#### WHEN EMPLOYERS FAIL

Workers have lost compensation, not only because of the insolvency of private insurance carriers, but also because of employers' inability to get insurance from

# Industry TAKES TOLL of BLOODY Battlefield

Huge losses  
in life and limb. State funds  
make payments safer

private carriers. This difficulty is avoided in states where there is a state fund, because such funds are usually required to accept any risk.

On the other hand private carriers, selecting what they think are the most profitable risks, may refuse to issue policies to individual employers. Sometimes an entire industry, where the accident hazard is greatest and where insurance protection for the workers is most needed, is "rejected."

"In one state, just a few years ago, not a single private carrier would issue a policy for window cleaning operations," reports the Division of Labor Standards. "As a result, the state fund took over this class in entirety, and with satisfactory experience to the fund and to the employers." Thus window cleaning workers were protected, as they had every right to be.

Many employers deliberately fail to secure insurance even when it is required by state law. A large proportion of these are small employers, and often they are not financially responsible. New York State found that, in the five years

between 1934 and 1938, employers who had refused to insure, and then proved unable to pay compensation awards, had thus defrauded injured workers and their families of over \$600,000.

In states where workmen's compensation insurance is optional with the employer, the situation is likely to be much worse. Typical of the tragedies resulting from noninsurance, was that of the families of those who were killed last summer in the Providence, Ky., mine disaster. When an explosion killed more than a score of workmen, it left their widows and children dependent upon charity for food and shelter, because their employer had elected not to insure. On the other hand, the families of all the victims of the Willow Grove coal mine disaster in March of this year are sure of receiving compensation, under Ohio's exclusive state fund.

Ohio has the most effective method of protection for workers whose employers fail to take out insurance. If an Ohio employer has failed to insure, and does not himself make good on the compensation award, the state fund, from its surplus, pays the money to the injured worker or his family.

#### GROWTH OF STATE FUNDS

State workmen's compensation funds in this country have shown a remarkable growth. In 1937 five of the competitive state funds wrote more than half of the workmen's compensation insurance in each of those states. In New York and California, the state funds wrote nearly a third of the compensation insurance.

The state funds have grown in the face of obstacles. In several states the fund is not allowed to solicit business. But where the funds are not hampered by restrictions in getting new business, they write a large share of the policies.

Major reason for the growth of state funds has been their comparatively low costs. State funds have no selling expenses, for they do not pay brokers, and they pay no high executive salaries. Of each dollar collected in insurance premiums, about 40 cents goes for expenses and profits, in the case of a stock company; between 20 and 25 cents in the case of a mutual insurance company. In competitive state funds, expenses take between 10 and 20 cents of the insurance dollar. In exclusive state funds, expenses claim only 5 to 10 cents of each dollar. The cost to employers under exclusive state funds is thus at least 30 cents on the dollar lower than under stock companies.

"Had all employers carrying compensa-

(Continued on page 225)



DANGER HAUNTS THE DAILY JOB



# Electrical CONTRACTORS

## Urge Fall in INTEREST Rates

ONE proposition which meets with virtually unanimous assent is that there can be no real economic recovery in this country until the building industry, particularly residential building, revives.

Even Thurman Arnold—to the extent that it is possible to ascertain what he means from what he says—seems to agree with this view.

Most proposals for solving the housing problem, however, are unproductive because they are projected upon unrealistic premises. They proceed upon the false assumption that when consideration has been given to the costs of labor and materials, consideration has been given to all major housing costs. The current campaign of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice lends color to this fallacy.

### BLIND LEADERSHIP

It is not surprising that out of such narrow appraisals of the housing problem little has come other than recommendations to reduce the wages of building trades workers. Instead of stimulating residential building, such recommendations, if acted upon, would merely aggravate the difficulties by reducing the means of prospective consumers.

In striking contrast to the conventional attitude is the analysis and recommendation recently made to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by the National Electrical Contractors Association. The recommendation was prepared by J. Norman Pierce, chairman of the NECA Special Committee on Housing, and appears in full in the March, 1940, issue of *Qualified Contractor* under the title, "Homes for the American People."

Many of the facts pointed out in Mr. Pierce's analysis should be newsworthy to casual critics, and even to some who regard themselves as experts. For example, few realize the number and proportion of the real housing costs which are beyond the control of both the construction and the building-supply industries.

### EXCESSIVE WAGES OF CAPITAL

By far the largest single element in housing costs is the expense of financing. Only a recognition of the limited incomes of the great mass of American families, which constitute the potential housing market, is necessary to appreciate the cost of this item. Without placing upon excessive interest charges the entire responsibility for the lag in home building, Mr. Pierce submits that "unless capital costs can be adjusted to fit the facts of demand, both human and financial, no great improvement may be expected, certainly not lasting improvement."

### File important statement with U. S. Chamber of Commerce upon question of building costs. Bears on Arnold's attacks

As capital accumulations grow, the price of capital should decline as do the prices of other commodities in a free market. Yet, in spite of the vast capital accumulations which we are told are seeking investment, the interest rates on building loans, according to testimony given before the Temporary National Economic Committee, range from 4½ to 8 per cent, with the majority being at 5 and 5½ per cent.

### WHAT PRICE COURAGE?

After noting that interest rates and income have shown very little decline throughout the depression compared to other sources of income, and that there is no justification for this rigidity, Mr. Pierce says: "Yet, the general attitude toward suggestions of lower rates of interest than those now prevailing, is distinctly one of resentment, not of inquiry. Advocates of lower interest rates are subtly characterized by most financial writers as favoring radical theories and policies."

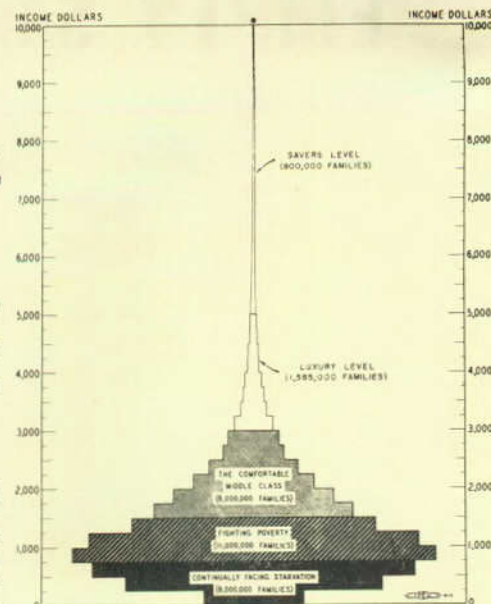
It seems that Mr. Pierce's analysis has raised a sound challenge to the often repeated doctrine that recovery depends upon the encouragement of capital investment, especially if encouragement means the offering of higher returns. As the interest cost is already so burdensome, the real answer may be contained in his conclusion that "the ending of our great general unemployment as well as unemployment in the building trades calls for reduced interest charges."

### THE BUYER'S BARGAIN

In cold figures what does the interest cost amount to? What is its relation to other costs? Let us consider a particular case. A prospective home buyer finds a lot which will cost him \$400 and after consultation he decides that a house costing \$2,100 represents the most practical compromise between what he needs and can afford. According to figures presented by Mr. Pierce, based upon studies by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics on residential construction for the years 1933 to 1937 inclusive, the cost of the house and lot would be distributed as follows:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Land  | \$400.00 |
| Contractor's overhead, profit, permit expense, etc. | 368.97   |

### INCOME LEVELS IN AMERICAN LIFE



Reproduced from TNEC chart

283,000 families with over \$10,000 get as large a share of the total income as nearly 11,000,000 families at the bottom. The largest income, that is the highest point of this pyramid if drawn on a vertical scale of .3 inch to \$1,000, would be 1,260 inches higher than the top of this chart.

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Labor           | 854.50     |
| Labor insurance | 85.45      |
| Materials       | 791.08     |
| Total           | \$2,500.00 |

Facts being what they are, however, our home buyer does not have \$2,500. If more fortunate than most heads of American families he can make a down payment of 10 per cent, amounting to \$250. So he borrows the balance of \$2,250 to be amortized over a period of 20 years at 5½ per cent interest, securing the loan with a mortgage on the premises.

By virtue of interest rates and multiplication tables, at the end of the term the home buyer will have paid \$1,465.20 in interest. The cost of the interest will have exceeded the cost of labor by over 170 per cent! It will have exceeded the cost of materials by over 185 per cent!

In addition, the buyer will have been obliged to pay over \$150 for title acquisition, recording and filing fees, and other miscellaneous charges resulting from what has been termed "archaic legalistic formalities," much of which could be reasonably and economically eliminated. On this basis the buyer ultimately pays \$4,115.20 for a \$2,500 house and lot.

By way of relating interest reductions to wage reductions, Dr. Theodore Kreps, counsellor of the TNEC, is quoted by Mr. Pierce as follows:

"If the rate of interest on the money invested in a house is lowered from 5 per cent to 4 per cent the reduction thereby achieved in carrying costs is equivalent to a cut of more than 50 per cent in the total outlays on the site for labor. \* \* \* In other words, if one should succeed in re-

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# EMPTY STOMACHS

## Are BARS TO UNITY

By WILLIAM S. NORTON, L. U. No. B-3, New York City

*Mr. Norton answers William Hard's article in Reader's Digest. Editors of the Reader's Digest declined to publish this well-considered statement with these words: "Accept our sincere thanks for the very fair and unbiased way in which you have presented your opinion."*

"If ever we needed national unity we need it now" granted, and we have had this need for generations. But to have unity we must have something to base it upon. Unemployed labor can give no thought to unity on an empty stomach, with pockets free of money, and all their thoughts of food and shelter, not only for themselves but in almost every case for their families. Who could give a thought to any subject with their children poorly clothed and fed and their shelter doubtful? Who could guide thoughts to unity, tramping the highways in search of employment?

Before a movement for unity can be successful, the movement for the solution of unemployment must first be successful. WPA or any form of relief is only prolonging the time when capital must assume its share of the burden. Some method must be tried to correct the unemployment situation. I dispute the statement that "the struggle between capital and labor is not the result of some individual," or might I correct this by stating it is the result of individuals formed into groups, but irrespective of what the name of this group might be, there is and has always been a head to every group, or a leader.

From the days of my apprenticeship up to and including today there has been and still is a cloud over the building trades.

As a boy there was a cloud over my trade, and this particular cloud hovered over every trade in the construction or building field at that time.

This cloud was in the form of an individual who made public statements that his ambition was to destroy organized labor in this field. He died before he completed his self-appointed task, but his campaign was continued by his sons, who, I am glad to say, were also unsuccessful.

He did create this cloud exactly as the clock creates time by striking the correct hour at the correct time.

Every struggle organized labor has had and is now having is of a personal origin, for we cannot dispute the fact that every association or group that has ever functioned as an anti-union group was (and still is) formed by the energy or suggestion of some individual. He may have lost his identity by organizing his group, but if we could listen in on meet-

National unity must be erected only upon an equitable high standard of living

ings or conferences of these groups, we would immediately locate the individual who is the master mind.

Here in New York City we have them today and "believe it or not," it is a splendid field financially. *Individuals who have made this their life work have no financial worries.*

I will dispute the sincerity of some of the efforts for unity and in the end make tentative suggestions.

Let us dissect the term "welfare work." This system was tried out by many large corporations, but why? In most cases it was used for the purpose of weaning the employees from the thought of organizing. The many activities created by this welfare system were publicized. We saw articles in the newspapers of the wonderful gardens and gymnasiums created by the various divisions of employees of these corporations. They were all of a competitive nature. Why? The answer is, to guide his thoughts into channels away from his God-given rights, his right to a better wage and a shorter work day. An opportunity to build for himself a garden or a home and the leisure time to enjoy it. The things that he could never get unorganized.

### ANTI-UNION SCHEMES

Let us "lift the lid" on some other ideas tried on labor. The serving of lunch: How much time is saved or gained by this type of welfare? Let us assume a lunch service to 500 employees. Can we figure the profit from this type of welfare where the employee eats his lunch and returns to his or her task? Check the cost of the food against the elapsed time of the employee who eats and returns to his station 10 to 15 minutes before the full hour. Psychology plays a very important role in this type of welfare.

Profit sharing is successful in some cases, but they are few and far between, and I have yet to hear of one in the construction field.

Selling of stock to employees: This has its good and bad features, mostly bad, as our depression will show. I know quite a number who purchased stock of the companies they were employed by, in the hope that they would have something in reserve when they could no longer keep



up the pace of the construction worker. Theirs was a total loss.

Let us seek an illustration in the building trades, for if we are to have our story interesting it must be the building trades. When we want to make any kind of a comparison or prove that organized labor is the cause of all high costs we always make use of figures from the building trades.

A comparison is made between Cleveland and Los Angeles, relating to residential housing. How can there be a comparison made between these two cities? Cleveland never was and never can be compared with Los Angeles in any manner, and above all, housing. The most important is climate conditions. The house that would be perfect for Los Angeles would at no time be suitable for Cleveland's climate. The raw winters, with lake storms beating and blowing cold moisture over the city of Cleveland demand a different type of housing than the warm, balmy air in Los Angeles. I have walked along Superior Avenue in Cleveland on a winter day and have had moisture from the lake penetrate the heavy overcoat and chill me to the marrow.

Construction work in the cities cannot be compared. In Los Angeles work can be carried on practically all the year around, but this is not so in Cleveland.

### CLEVELAND AND LOS ANGELES

The mechanic in Cleveland is compelled by necessity to demand a higher rate, because he must earn enough in the good weather to tide him over the

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# JOB INSURANCE *Should* *Be* LIBERALIZED

By A. J. ALTMEYER, Chairman, Social Security Board

**U**NEMPLOYMENT compensation is—and should be—more directly related to economic and business conditions than any other form of social insurance. The very purpose of unemployment compensation is to build up funds during periods of relatively good employment to be available for the payment of benefits when industry fails to maintain employment. However, it must always be kept in mind that unemployment compensation is a form of social insurance—a form of social security—and that the primary objective of unemployment compensation is to pay benefits to unemployed workers. The collection of contributions and related tasks are the means by which this important objective is accomplished.

Unemployment compensation is a method of safeguarding individuals against distress for a certain period of time after they become unemployed. It is designed to compensate only employable persons who are able and willing to work and who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Instead of requiring that the individual's manner of living spiral downward until he has exhausted the last shred of his savings, credit, and the generosity of his relatives and friends and so reaches a point of destitution at which he is eligible for relief, unemployment compensation sets aside contributions during periods of employment and provides the qualified individual with benefits as an automatic right when he becomes unemployed.

The purpose of unemployment compensation is to provide some minimum protection when workers who are ordinarily employed become unemployed. It is not "relief" nor is it intended to meet all unemployment under all conditions. The prime objective of unemployment compensation is to provide benefits to persons who become unemployed in normal times through ordinary changes in business conditions and also to provide the first line of defense during periods of unusual unemployment and severe business depression.

Unemployment compensation reserves are not designed to remain intact throughout the duration of a major depression of sharp intensity and long duration. In this respect unemployment compensation differs from old-age, survivors, or disability insurance. The life hazards (as distinguished from the unemployment hazard) must be looked at—from the standpoint of both contributions and benefits—over a long period of time. Unemployment compensation should not be financed or benefits paid with this concept

## Chairman of Social Security Board indicates new goals of interest to workers everywhere

of a "life time" in view. Unemployment insurance should operate in such a manner that over the period of the ordinary shorter swings of the business cycle income and outgo should balance. Of course, proper caution must be exercised in working out the interrelationships between contributions and benefits so that there is a safe margin of reserves to take care of unforeseen contingencies. Reasonable regard must be had for unusual developments and special circumstances in particular states because of economic and industrial variations. Nevertheless, there remains the fundamental necessity for all states to maintain a minimum set of benefit standards and for the progressive liberalization of all state laws.

### TAX REDUCTION AND BENEFIT CHANGES

During the last session of Congress there was a good deal of discussion concerning the possibilities of a reduction in the federal unemployment tax. Sentiment for such tax reduction had developed because of the increasing accumulation of reserves in the state unemployment compensation funds.

The benefit formulas incorporated in the early state laws do not represent what were considered to be adequate unemployment compensation benefits to covered eligible workers for the duration of their unemployment, but represent

benefits which it was estimated a 3 per cent tax could carry. In an effort to assure solvency of state funds, much too large a safety factor was used in the benefit formulas. As a result, the benefit formulas devised in those early days were exceedingly conservative. Despite the fact that a recession occurred in the early months of 1938, benefit payments, except in a few states, were therefore lower than had been anticipated, and surpluses began to pile up in the state funds. If this early conservatism evidenced in the benefit formulas in state laws were to result in the freezing of these benefit formulas and the accumulated surplus funds were now used as an argument for tax reduction rather than as justification for liberalization of benefit payments, the very purpose of the unemployment compensation system would be nullified.

If the objectives of unemployment compensation are to be achieved there is no doubt that first and foremost benefits must be liberalized. Liberalization would result in more adequate benefit payments to individual workers and in larger total disbursements at the downswing of the business cycle. It is for these reasons that I should like to outline very briefly some of the more important changes which I believe should be made in the existing unemployment compensation laws of states whose revenues are sufficient to finance them. It should be borne in mind, however, that these suggested standards are not to be considered ideal but rather suggestions which may be immediately and practically considered. States with sufficient reserves and current income could well consider making their benefits still more adequate.

### INCREASED BENEFITS UNDER STATE LAWS

1. **The waiting period should be reduced.**—In most states the waiting period is two weeks but in some states it is longer. This is a longer period than is required by any foreign unemployment insurance law. A two-week waiting period means that the worker receives his first payment about the middle of the fourth week because the third week is the first compensable period. Now that the states

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New Social Security Building, Washington, D. C., to be occupied December 1.



# THE UNION *Is* Labor

## *Unionists'* ALMA MATER

By A. L. WEGENER, International Representative

**W**HILE attending a local high school football game not long ago, I was impressed by the way everybody paused, and by the way all students and graduate students of the high school removed their hats as an indication of respect when the band played the Alma Mater song. Again on New Year's Day, while listening to a radio broadcast of the Rose Bowl game between Southern California and the Tennessee Volunteers, I noticed that as soon as the band started playing the Alma Mater song everything else was so quiet that there was no interference whatever. Imagine more than 90,000 football fans, all imbued with the spirit of the occasion, restraining their feelings so that the band could be heard clearly and distinctly by everyone!

I never received the benefits of a college or high school training. As a matter of fact, because of force of circumstances, I never completed the seventh grade. However, the seriousness and respect indicated by such gestures as I have mentioned herein indicate to me that students are imbued with a spirit that I feel should be in the hearts of every member of organized labor.

The meaning of the words "Alma Mater" is described as "fostering mother," which implies that the school from which

"Fostering mother"  
perhaps in a more deep and  
abiding sense

you receive your education gives you something that is not given you by your mother. In other words, your school is the mother of your education. An Alma Mater song recalls to a student that the school or college from which he or she graduates is deserving of affectionate appreciation for fostering education.

### UNION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The thought occurs to me that labor organizations can justifiably be placed in equal category for fostering the welfare of the masses. In other words, there is reason for every member of organized labor regarding his or her labor union as Alma Mater, for when we stop to think, what is it that has done as much for us as our labor unions, other than our mothers?

When we take into consideration the fact that organized labor has done a great deal to bring public schools into existence, I wonder if our unions do not

take precedence in the matter of an Alma Mater.

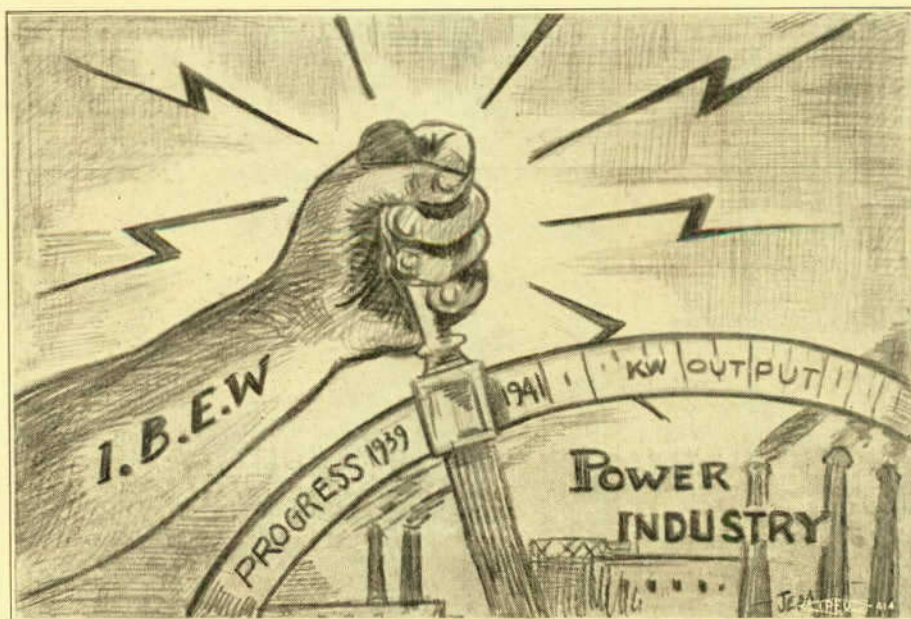
Some of us know that years ago you were considered a violator of some kind of a law if you joined a labor union—that if you approached your employer for an increase in wages, you were a radical—that if you wanted to work less than 12 hours a day, you were unreasonable—that if you wanted overtime rates after a certain number of hours, you were impossible, and if you talked about protective devices, you were given to understand that injuries to the employees meant less to the employer than money. Some of us know that a considerable number of the unfair practices have been corrected, such as improvement in wage rates; regulation of hours; overtime pay for overtime worked; protection against unfair discharge; the right to a hearing; safety regulations and safety equipment; vacation allowance, and many other things. Much unfavorable legislation has been corrected, or the passage of same has been stopped. Some legislation has been passed that is favorable to the workers' interest. Politicians and law enforcement officers have learned to realize that organized labor is a factor and the tyrannical employer is learning that he may beat the organization down, but it arises again and again, to go on to ultimate victory.

In my travels as an international representative, I have found places where linemen were working unlimited hours for \$115 per month—this means that there were times when they worked as many as 75 hours a week without extra pay. This has been corrected and the employees are now working 40 hours a week and receiving overtime pay for overtime worked, along with other improved working conditions.

### PROTECTING WINGS

I have found places where wiremen were working for 55 cents per hour or less. In many instances, factory workers are working for ridiculously low wages. These conditions are being corrected because of the efforts of organized labor, even though the employee may not belong to a labor union. So I feel that we can well regard our labor union with the same feeling of reverence that a student regards his school.

To me, organized labor and especially the local union of which I am a member is my Alma Mater and I sincerely hope that I may see the time when a song is written that will cause our members to rise in respect every time it is heard.



PROGRESS AHEAD! Drawn by James Meadowcroft, L. U. No. 829



*Mr. Hansome has been a frequent contributor to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. He is a lecturer in sociology at the Rochdale Institute, New York City.*

**A**RMED with letters from the Rochdale Institute, the Workers Education Bureau of America, the New York College Teachers Union, and the Rand School, letters which empowered me to convey fraternal greetings, I embarked (at my own expense) for Zurich, Switzerland, where the Fourth International Conference on Workers Education was scheduled to go into session. That was several months ago, but unrest in Europe is clearly reflected in workers' education programs.

Fifteen years had elapsed since I attended, as a delegate, the Second International Conference on Workers Education\* at Ruskin College, Oxford, England. En route to Zurich I thought of the many delegates I had met and the friendly contacts I had made while being a fellow student at the International Summer School which was held after the conference at Ruskin College. I wondered how many familiar faces I would recognize and the hands I would press again with a feeling of fellowship in a common cause. I thought of the auspicious circumstances under which the Oxford Conference met and of the political, economic and cultural vicissitudes which now characterized the European scene.

In 1924 Germany was governed under the Weimar Constitution, the Labor Party of Great Britain had triumphed ominously—by the elevation of the MacDonald Ministry; in Scandinavia, the Social Democratic Party had come to public office; in Vienna, the Social Democrats were building a model community; in Czechoslovakia, Masaryk was reconstructing a state in the spirit of Huss, Comenius, and Lincoln. Then I thought of the fall of MacDonald, of the Blum deviation, of the political ineptitude of Ebert, of the Muniching of Masaryk, of the Nazification of Austria, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. My mind shifted from this discouraging scene to Scandinavia including Finland. Here one could find rationality, solidarity, consistency, and mutuality. The grand folk movements of Scandinavia inspire one with confidence and courage.

When the conference was called into session by my old friend Dr. Max Weber, leader of the Workers' Education Centre of Switzerland, there were 33 delegates and half dozen fraternal delegates present. Eleven different countries were represented. The proceedings were communicated in English, French, and German.

Dr. Weber oriented the delegates with reference to the fact that Switzerland is the only democratic state in mid-Europe, that on her three sides she is bordered (and bothered, too!) by three fascist states, therefore only one entrance and exit is open to democrats, namely through France. This fascist fence has had a noticeable effect upon the sentiment of

# FERMENT of Ideas Reflected in WORKERS' Education

By MARIUS HANSOME

Worker teachers  
want to give education, not  
propaganda

solidarity in Switzerland. Indeed, Swiss people have become unified as never before.

## EDUCATION AND WORKERS

Mr. G. Stolz, assistant secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the Committee on Workers Education, opened the conference officially. Stolz emphasized the close relation education bears to successful trade union activity and he urged that education should be intensified as one means toward the prevention of people succumbing to emotional stampedes and irrational behavior. The nazist appeal which excited the wish to escape quickly from the grey life of everyday, he held to be wholly irrational. Stolz felt that in the presence of so many militant ideologies the leaders of education in democratic countries must work out ideas which will grip the masses because based upon a clear and sane statement of their common economic, political, and educational interests. He contended that the emancipation of the mind of man is a pre-condition to the enjoyment of democracy and freedom.

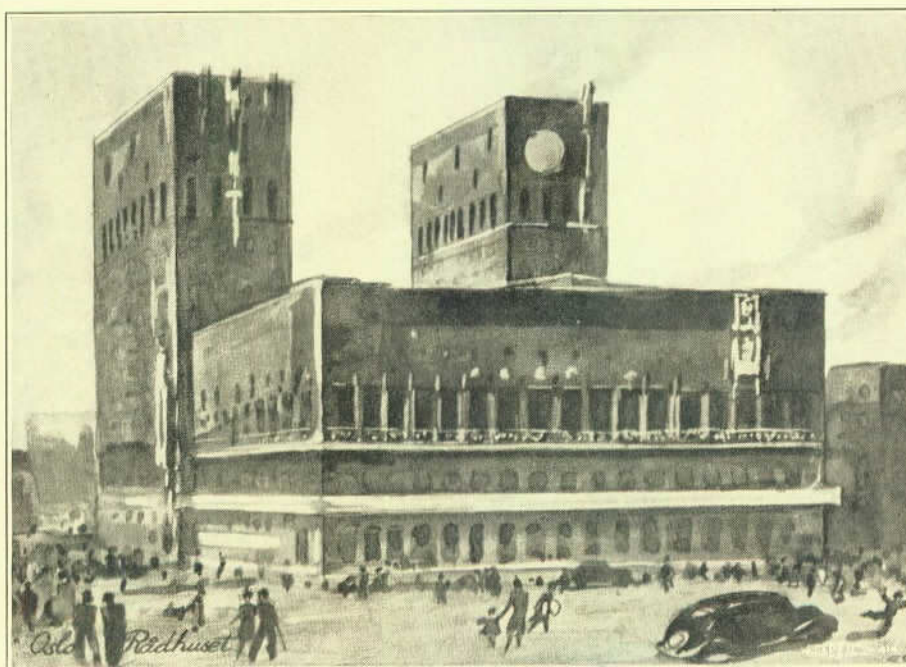
As I sat there viewing the assembled

delegates, I missed some of the pioneers of workers' education. Dr. Kurt-Kerlów Löwenstein and Dr. Max Winter, founders of the Kinderfreunde movement, Prof. Fred Hall, principal of the Cooperative College at Manchester, Harald Jensen, former secretary of the Workers Educational Association of Denmark, Piet Voogd, leader of workers education in Holland, all had died in the interim. At the very moment when the delegates convened, Prof. Julian Besteiro, fellow student at Ruskin College in 1924 at the International Summer School, was on trial for his life in Spain.

Other leaders of workers' education whom I missed were: Spencer Miller, Jr., and Fannia Cohn, of the Workers' Education Bureau of America; Dr. Felix Kanitz and A. Yalkotzy, of Vienna; Fritz Fricke, one-time educational director of the General Federation of German Workers; Valtin Hartig, sometime editor of Kulturwille; Tom Johnson, former M. P. of the Irish Labor Party; G. E. Graf, a former member of the German Reichstag and principal of the labor college owned by the German Metal Workers Federation, and Captain Yonekubo from Japan.

India and Africa and Australia were not represented this time. Russia was unrepresented. Mr. Chu Hsueh-Fan of the Chinese Association of Labor delivered a fraternal message. The writer

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NATIONAL LABOR HEADQUARTERS, OSLO, NORWAY

\* A report of that conference will be found in my book: "World Workers' Educational Movements." Columbia University Press.



# COOLIES, *Like Us,* Conscious of UNEMPLOYMENT

By WILLIAM E. STORY, L. U. No. B-202

**S**EVERAL of my friends in the Brotherhood in different local unions throughout the good old U. S. A. have from time to time requested me to write a letter to our JOURNAL giving accounts of some of my experiences on my travels.

First of the Brothers to make this request of me was Bert Hayland, of Local Union No. B-202, of San Francisco, after I had made a trip or two on U. S. Army Transport U. S. Grant up the Chin Wang Tao, China, in 1933. I was assistant electrician on the Grant on the 4 p. m. to midnight watch, so that gave me the daytime to go ashore when we were in port. The Grant used to run from San Francisco to Honolulu, taking from five to six days, then down to Guam, another 10 days, on up to Manila, P. I., five days. We used to stay at Manila from five to 10 days. From Manila we would go up to Chin Wang Tao, China, taking another five or six days. We would stay in China from one to three days before we sailed again for Honolulu, a trip from 14 to 15 days—too many days at sea, and it becomes very monotonous and tiresome, especially so in bad weather when nobody could go on deck.

## NONE TOO COMFORTABLE

Our women and children passengers would be well worn out and irritable, as the Grant is not a very commodious ship for second class passengers. Everybody aboard would begin to smile again when we came in sight of the Hawaiian Islands group, but I believe that most people that have made this round trip voyage will tell you that their greatest thrill of the whole voyage is when it is at an end and the ship is about to pass through Golden Gate. After such a long trip at sea, you feel that Golden Gate is really a Golden Gate all right.

Chin Wang Tao is a coaling port and they have a couple of modern long concrete piers running out into the bay there and several ships can take on coal from either side of the piers at a time. They can run a couple of train loads of coal out on these piers at a time. Of course, it was carried aboard by Chinese coolies, two coolies carrying about a two-bushel basket of coal between them, balanced on a pole carried on their shoulders.

They only lift this basket of coal about a foot off the ground, as the basket is tied to the pole by four long ropes. They wouldn't strain themselves any by lifting and they believe in plenty of help for every job, for they are cognizant of

## World traveling Brother sets down observations in seven seas

unemployment much more than we are. However, they were kept moving at a good pace, as there were several large Chinese bosses around with heavy sticks that I was told would poke up the slow ones, and I don't imagine that they were very gentle about the poking. These natives up in this part of China are larger than the Chinese we usually have in the U. S. A.

I remember Brother Bill Shonce telling the Brothers of old L. U. No. 151, now B-202, of San Francisco, about when he was up in that part of China; he told us they were larger men, too. Little did I think then, when Brother Shonce was telling us about his being in China that I would ever go up there. These big coolies used to have a sort of three man wrestling match that I used to like to watch. The three would form a triangle by locking their arms on each other's shoulders with their heads together facing each other. Then they would pull and push each other around, trying to trip each other up so as to set one down on his setter good and hard. Usually two of them would work together for a little while trying to get the other one down, but if he proved too hard to get down one of the others that had been working as partners would catch his partner off guard, turn on him and take him by surprise, and of course the other fellow who had been on the defensive was quick to see the change and willing to help the other fellow to put his partner down. They would go down with a hard bump on their setter with a funny, surprised look on their face, and everybody would laugh.

## RELIC OF 2,000 YEARS

My greatest interest in China was the Great Wall, erected 228-210 years before Christ. The main wall, without the branches, is over 1,400 miles long, running over mountain, valley and river. The average height is 20 feet. It forms a roadway on top 13 feet wide. At regular intervals of about 100 yards is a fortified tower or a long hailing distance. The main wall is faced with sun dried or baked bricks, eight inches wide, 16 inches long and four inches thick; the center is dirt filled.

According to some historic writers, every third man in the empire at the

time was drafted to work erecting this wall. It took only five years even in that day to complete, so it can easily be imagined that the common laborer must have been driven to his utmost of endurance.

It is written if a man fell from fatigue while working on the wall that he was often buried in the wall right where he fell. Exploration of the wall often reveals human bones that have been buried in it. The beginning of the wall starts right at the water's edge and the walled city of Shan Hai Kwan. It is said that Shan Hai Kwan is over 3,000 years old, and I don't doubt that some of the buildings are that old. Shan Hai Kwan is 14 miles from Chin Wang Tao where the Grant docked. I made three trips up there on the train.

Everybody who had been up there told me to buy a third class ticket and then pile on the first class compartment and by the time the Japanese conductor came to collect your ticket and tried to explain to you that you had a third class ticket and should be back with the third class passengers, you would be at Shan Hai Kwan and could get off with polite apology of "Excuse it, please." One of my shipmates, the Grant's plumber, an old seasoned traveler, had given me plenty of instructive information about getting around at Shan Hai Kwan, so I had no trouble. As soon as I arrived I went to the Greek proprietor of the depot hotel and exchanged \$2 for Chinese money; at that time it was a little over three and one-half to one of our money. I asked the Greek gentleman to pick me out a good reliable rickshaw man, as I wanted to go through the main part of the town and on out through the city gate into the country as far as I could conveniently, and get back in plenty of time to get my train, about 2:30 p. m. The Greek told me that there was a Chinese Buddhist monastery about three miles out from town and he instructed the rickshaw man how far to go and what route to take through town. The price was to be \$1 "Mex."

## PULLED BY "HUMAN HORSE"

I had made inquiry as to the cost of things, as Army transport electricians do not receive any too much money. Well, I went out and got into my two-wheeled buggy and away I went on a dog trot with my human horse. I want to say that I had a rebellious feeling at first at being hauled around by another human being; it didn't seem right to me, as I was born and brought up in the State of I-o-way, where we were taught that one man is as good as another as long as he behaves himself. I had to get out of the rickshaw at one of the gates, as the mud was so deep that my rickshaw man couldn't pull the rickshaw through with me in it. Along the side of the gate wall the mud wasn't so deep and there were some white cobblestones that one could step on, some of which looked quite a bit like a human skull and I had a squeamish feeling about stepping on them as I have read where many a "poor



devil" was buried in that wall during the building of it. I thought to myself, it doesn't make any difference now, as the owner of that skull wouldn't know anything about it; however, I thought to myself again; just the same, fellow, you wouldn't want somebody stepping on your skull to keep out of the mud. Of course anybody would know that a human skull couldn't be run over all those thousands of years without being crushed and pulverized long ago. However, those thoughts flashed through my mind at the time.

After I got out of town about a mile where the wall was broken down, on a high knoll I motioned for my rickshaw man to stop and we went up to the top of one of those signal towers to look back on the walled city of Shan Hai Kwan. I wanted to sit and meditate and visualize the building of that wall and the times of that day. The conditions that the Chinese workers worked under, whether they had any kind of labor organization and whether there was any kind of patriotic feeling among the workers as to the building of the wall. And the many, many historical events that have occurred since then. Our U. S. A. history, as far as years is concerned, is hardly yet a yesterday. However, I believe as far as social and industrial progress is concerned, our history is worth something. In less than our 200 years of history as an independent nation we have gone farther than the Chinese have in over 2,000 years and more.

I went on out to the Buddhist monastery, but as the Greek gentleman had told me, I couldn't get admittance to see what was inside and I doubt if there was much to see, anyway, as it was not very much of a place, and I have been told that if I had tried to force my way in I probably would never have come out. There was a priest on the outside who was begging. I showed him a dollar in Mex. and I motioned I wanted to go in, but the priest barred the way and shook his head no. I did not give him the dollar. Although my rickshaw man couldn't speak English well enough to carry on a conversation, he knew enough single words to carry on with. When he thought I was going to give the priest a Mex. dollar he shook his head and said "No give, no give." He and the priest said something to each other in Chinese in such a way that I knew that they weren't telling each other how much they loved each other.

On my way back to town I met a white lady with a rickshaw man about one-half mile from the last gate. She was from a party of Navy people who had come up on the same train with me that morning to see the Great Wall. Some of the people of that party had hired rickshaw men same as myself, while others hired ponies. Each pony had a Chinaman to lead it for its rider. I guess they weren't taking any chances on horse stealing. I could see that the lady was somewhat excited and worried as she inquired of me if I had seen a 13 or 14 year old boy out that way on a pony. She explained this youngster was of an adventuresome nature, and that when his Chinese at-



OVERWHELMING WEIGHT OF TOIL IN CHINA

tendant wasn't looking he had whipped up his pony and had gotten away on his own. They all thought at first that he would be right back with his party. The lady said that the boy's poor mother was near a nervous collapse. I hurried back with the lady to her party and we told the father and mother that the boy hadn't got outside of the walled city, and I told them I would go on back to the depot hotel and tell the Greek proprietor about the boy running away and that he would probably know what to do. When I told the Greek about it, he looked at me a moment, as I guess he could see by my face that I was worried, too. Then he smiled and said, "Don't worry, Mister, the Chinamen will bring him back safe before train time, as they will not want to feed him." And sure enough, about an hour before train time, here came the whole Navy party back to the hotel with the youngster safe and sound. The boy's father told me later that he showed the boy what it was to get a good old fashioned American chastisement.

If this gets by the editorial desk I will write about what I saw after a battle had been fought and after the Japanese had taken over that part of China, also my run-in with the Japanese secret service.

### Chinese Industrial Cooperatives

Now that Japan has occupied all the major industrial cities of China—Tientsin, Shanghai, Wusih, Nanking, Canton and Hankow, together with other coastal cities—the industrial machine which China built up with such effort after the beginning of the World War, has been almost entirely annihilated. This leaves China dependent upon foreign imports—and Japan is rapidly forming an encircling

blockade to prevent incoming imports (from countries other than Japan). Therefore, with the loss of the great Yangtze industrial center, Hankow, and of the important southern economic base, Canton, China has been confronted with a great emergency in which it is vitally important to rebuild a new industrial base in villages and towns of the interior provinces.

This grave emergency is now being met by the Chinese industrial cooperatives set up at the end of August, 1938, under the plan worked out and financed by the Executive Yuan of the National Government, backed by the Generalissimo's headquarters, and encouraged by Madam Chiang. Since that time, four large headquarters have been established, two north of the Yangtze and two south, on a great semi-circular sweep approximately 1,600 miles long and including parts of 10 different provinces in unoccupied territory. To this great belt have fled from thirty to sixty million refugees of all classes and all kind of experience, but practically all of them destitute. It is the responsibility of the local governments and of the national authorities to take care of these unfortunates and yet make them valuable, if possible, to the nation's needs in this time of crisis.

\* \* \*

The producers' cooperatives are solving a real problem for China's millions in providing a living and much-needed goods in areas now cut off from outside and factory-made products. So far, loans varying from \$500 to \$10,000 have been granted to the cooperative units for various occupations that have been replaced by the march of industry, and consequently in many regions the old hand methods have been forgotten as workers and craftsmen found themselves unable to compete with machine production.



# Council SIGNIFIES *New* *Large Class of* PENSIONERS

THE regular semiannual meeting of the International Executive Council was held in Room 613, at 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 4, 1940.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman C. M. Paulsen at 9:00 a. m. Members present:

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| C. M. Paulsen     | M. P. Gordan   |
| E. J. Brown       | J. L. McBride  |
| Edward Nothnagle  | G. W. Whitford |
| Charles F. Oliver | G. C. Gadbois  |
| F. L. Kelley      |                |

The minutes of the last semiannual meeting were read. Moved and seconded, that they be approved. Motion carried.

The activities of the council members, on questions handled in their districts, as well as questions handled by mail through the international secretary since the last semiannual meeting of the council, were reviewed and discussed. Moved and seconded, that all actions taken be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed J. L. McBride and Edward Nothnagle as auditing committee, to examine the audits made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the accounts of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Electrical Workers Benefit Association.

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked. It was found that the applicants had the proper requirements and standing, and it was therefore moved and seconded, that the applications be approved and pensions granted. Motion carried.

I. O. Abel, Herman C.  
I. O. Ambler, John A.  
I. O. Ashwell, Richard P.  
I. O. Blake, George H.  
I. O. Bryant, William A.  
I. O. Burton, Harry R.  
I. O. Cain, John W.  
I. O. Carroll, Vincent E.  
I. O. Clark, Sr., Philip J.  
I. O. Cunningham, James H.  
I. O. Decatur, J. C.  
I. O. Eisenhauer, Pius  
I. O. Ferguson, William A.  
I. O. Goddard, J. D.  
I. O. Henry, L. T.  
I. O. Ituyre, Elias E.  
I. O. Monahan, John J.  
I. O. Nottetbrock, Mortimer L.  
I. O. Oechsle, Paul C.  
I. O. Patterson, Robert J.  
I. O. Pitcher, Henry D.  
I. O. Prater, Clyde W.  
I. O. Rankin, Elbert  
I. O. Riepley, Charles A.  
I. O. Ryan, Dennis S.  
I. O. Stein, Charles W.  
I. O. Sterling, P. E.  
I. O. Terwilliger, Fred  
I. O. Wall, Clement

## Group of 138

members pass to generous pension benefits. Minutes of semi-yearly meeting of executive council

### L. U. No.

B-1 Walsh, Thomas Ed.  
B-3 Blume, Frederick C.  
B-3 Burr, Garrett S.  
B-3 Cadiz, John J.  
B-3 Cheiks, Charles  
B-3 Claude, Charles  
B-3 Coleman, George Thomas  
B-3 Cox, Bernard J.  
B-3 Hayden, Marcus L.  
B-3 Hoyt, Walter  
B-3 James, Charles M.  
B-3 Jantzen, Edward John  
B-3 Jensen, J. M. P.  
B-3 Keefe, Frank J.  
B-3 Keneske, Anthony J.  
B-3 Lockwood, Edward C.  
B-3 Middleton, H.  
B-3 Pedlow, Harry O.  
B-3 Pinkerton, John Allen  
B-3 Rahn, Frank  
B-3 Schmidt, Philip William  
B-3 Stiff, Gustave  
B-3 Sullivan, William J.  
B-3 Volkert, Frank  
B-3 Wallenbeck, Arthur  
B-3 Weigel, Louis A. J.  
5 Bostwick, Harry  
6 Fisk, William J.  
6 Vice, William L.  
6 Wood, William F.  
B-9 Perry, Robert G.  
B-9 Wacker, Charles  
16 Bandtell, Fred William  
B-18 Daniels, Edward C.  
27 Shipley, Joseph  
28 Dougherty, Edward L.  
34 Michael, F. L.  
B-38 Coll, Charles C.  
R-38 Repp, J. F.  
B-38 Shourds, William H.  
41 Thompson, Harry C.  
B-58 Riley, Elias  
84 Baker, Thomas O.  
103 Brown, Patrick A.  
103 Gariboldi, Arthur P.  
103 Hanley, William  
103 Hawkes, Arthur D.  
103 Kilroe, James T.  
103 Paulson, Victor E.  
104 Hubbard, William D.  
B-106 McLean, W. R.  
B-120 Jarvis, William  
122 Cordrey, Charles  
125 Anthony, W. P.  
125 Chiodo, John  
125 Riley, Joseph T.  
B-134 Becker, William  
B-134 Burch, Frank J.  
B-134 Casson, George  
B-134 Daley, Thomas E.  
B-134 Donovan, James F.  
B-134 Draper, Charles  
B-134 Griffin, Philo  
B-134 Heinrich, Carl

### L. U. No.

B-134 Jennison, Otto  
B-134 Murray, James W.  
B-134 Nordberg, Bert  
B-134 O'Riley, James D.  
B-134 Parke, L. J.  
B-134 Prew, David G.  
B-134 Raeder, Frank H.  
B-134 Snyder, J. H.  
B-134 Van Wormer, P. J.  
B-134 Williams, W. K.  
B-134 Wiltgen, Matt  
145 Heeter, William S.  
163 Lynch, Anthony L.  
173 Carruthers, K. C.  
195 Starkey, John  
200 Bryant, J. Gilman  
200 Jones, Alexander  
B-202 Smartt, William  
213 Provan, John  
224 Matthews, Willard M.  
254 Boisvert, Frederic H.  
254 Chalmers, George  
B-276 Eby, O. E.  
323 Cronk, Albert H.  
323 White, Alexander  
349 Gair, Roy  
358 Knudsen, Julius A.  
481 Cunningham, William H.  
494 Strauss, Oscar  
537 Elmore, Charles A.  
694 Hil Kirk, Samuel  
697 Sheeley, H. E.  
B-711 Thomas, W. J.  
B-713 Jones, Thomas  
762 Tarbell, Tom E.  
817 Platt, Roy E.  
855 Wickes, Charles H.  
857 Crebs, William E.  
862 Staats, Marvin T.  
902 Schultz, George  
952 Lester, R. W.  
958 Longcor, Samuel  
958 Owens, Fred  
B-1037 Gordon, Robert  
B-1037 Kitchen, Henry

The following applications for pension were examined by the council, but not having the proper records, the age on the applications differing from that given originally by the members, it was moved and seconded, that the applications be held over for further proof. Motion carried.

I. O. Meadowcroft, A. E.

### L. U. No.

B-3 Schoenhardt, Charles J.  
6 Fletcher, John  
B-9 McCullah, J. L.  
B-202 Murphy, Pat  
340 Coale, George H.

The following applications for pension were examined, but the applicants did not have the proper standing according to the constitution, and it was therefore moved and seconded, that the pensions be denied, and that the international secretary be instructed to so notify the applicants. Motion carried.

I. O. Freeze, John H.  
I. O. Lee, A. O.  
I. O. Smith, William  
I. O. Brestel, John H.

A communication from Thomas H. Mohan, with bill enclosed, was read and the matter was fully discussed, and the same facts had been presented at the previous meeting of the executive council.

(Continued on page 223)



*Murphy's Come-Ye-All*  
 "We're bound for the choppin' at Cham-  
 berlain Lake;  
 And we're lookin' for trouble an' some-  
 thing to take.  
 We reckon we'll manage this end of the  
 train;  
 And we'll leave a red streak up the center  
 of Maine.  
 If you don't like our looks nor ain't stuck  
 on our kind  
 Get back with the dames in the next car  
 behind."

WE were lucky to get into a double seat at wan end av the car, fer the seats was nearly all filled wid fellers singin', shoutin' an' passin' flasks aroun'. Wan feller come up to us an' shoved a flask into our faces an' we all pretended to take a drink to kape him from gettin' mad, an' he made his way to the ither end where a rough an' tumble was goin' on. The train pulled out very slow to give some av the stragglers time to climb aboard. When we were fairly started the conductor come aroun' takin' up the tickets. He had a husky brakeman wid him. It was a slow job, wid the fellers feelin' all through their pockets an' wan or two av thim didn't have anny tickets an' swore at the con, but he got through the car be the time they pulled into the next station an the brakie an' con' jus' grabbed the fellers widout tickets be the handiest holts an' afore they know'd what it was all about they was dragged out ev the door an' pitched headlong on to the snow covered platform.

At last we reached the jumpin' off place an' the teamsters got the horses out an' harnessed an' started haulin' loads to the camp. We was in the first arrivals there as we was in Frank's sleigh an' he made sure to get away first as he wanted to have his pick av the stable room for the bays.

The cook had the table all set an' ready in the big, long log buildin' used fer the dinin' hall. The four av us picked out our bunks together on the ground floor of the bunk house an' put our duffle bags in thim to hould thim. We helped Frank to get the bays in the stalls he picked out an' unharnessed thim.

He stayed to water an' feed thim, an' they had to be rubbed down with dry straw afore they was ready fer their blankets. The cold frosty air had made us hungry as wolves. This company had the reputation av puttin' up the best chuck av anny of the loggin' camps an' av payin' a little more money so they jus' naturally got their pick av the jacks.

### GOOD OLD CHOW

We sat down at the long table in the dining hall an' filled our tin cups wid boilin' hot tea an' sweetened it wid molasses. We had corn bread. We loaded our tin plates wid chunks av fat pork smothered in beans—some av the jacks used molasses on the beans. That cook was a wizard at cookin' beans. He wud dig a hole in the ground, put in hot, glowin' coals, bury the bean pot in thim an' thin cover it wid fresh earth to simmer all night. I s'pose camps nowadays wud

## WORK CAMPS of Old

## Days Had GOOD CHOW

By SHAPPIE

On the job  
 real men always meet hard-  
 ships gladly

raise a howl at such fare, but workin' in the woods in the cold frosty air, like we did, made us as ravenous as wolves an' we cud have ate a raw dog alive. The cook had a big room at the end av the buildin' where he slept an' kept his supplies. There was a wash house, an office an' store combined, where we cud get boots, clothes, gloves an' other supplies, as well as axes, peavies etc. There was a lean-to against the stables where the blacksmith had his outfit an' a couple av grindstones. All the buildin's was made av logs chinked with moss.

The bunk house had a pot-bellied stove in the center an' the bunks was three tiers high all the way around the walls except the space taken by a small window at one end an' the wide door at the ither end. A couple av wires run along the

length av the room to hang socks an' clothes to dry, an' high enough to be out av the way. Three lanterns hanging from the wire furnished the light. Ye can imagine what the air in that buildin' wud be like wid 50 or 60 jacks slapin', afore mornin'. My bunk was between Frank's an' the Grants an' I solved the air question be pullin' some av the moss out av wan av the chinks from between the long wall over me head. The foreman, time-keeper, log scaler an' anny av the bosses that come to the camp had sleepin' quarters at the back av the office an' store buildin'.

Now that's the layout av wan av the better camps av thim days, Slim. Some av the ithers wasn't as good. It took about all the next day to get things goin' right, but as soon as the worst wans got the bad whisky out av their system they was all right. In the early days they used to use the axe altogether fer fallin' but the cross cut saws soon came into use. The first

(Continued on page 225)

### THE RAM LINEMAN

By JOE MEEK, L. U. No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.

*From out of the West a lineman bold  
 Came to the city to spend his gold.  
 He'd been in a camp where the hoot-owls  
 hoot*

*And was in need of a darn big toot.  
 'Way out in the sticks a-buildin' a line  
 Over a big old mountain to a copper mine.  
 Fought the blizzards and cussed and  
 swore,*

*But wouldn't back down and went out for  
 more,  
 Along with other tough old Rams  
 Who waded through mud and beaver  
 dams.*

*He worked and kept the rust off his hooks,  
 And got "lineman's corns" and dirty looks  
 From "poker-sharks" and "winter-books."  
 For he had an aim in view, this Ram,  
 He was long gone when they built this  
 line.*

*Got his checks when the job was done,  
 And was out of camp with the setting sun,  
 Pickin' 'em up and layin' 'em down  
 To the "whistle-stop" in the nearest town.  
 Caught the first "manifest" going by,  
 Finally landing in dear old Chi.*

*Put his card in "No. 9,"  
 Paid dues in advance for quite some time,  
 For misfortune can happen to any one,  
 And this Ram knew he was not immune.  
 Then he looked up his buddies of long ago,*

*And learned with regret some had to go  
 For God in His mercy had deemed it so.  
 And this big bold lineman from out of  
 the West*

*Had an ache in his heart and tears of  
 regret.*

*For it's tough to lose buddies of long,  
 long ago*

*And time heals all scars—but memories  
 still glow.*

*So messin' 'round town and seeing the  
 shows,*

*Wining and dining in Brothers' homes,  
 Meeting young ladies that "Sis" brought  
 in—*

*For isn't a Brother's wife "Sis"—under  
 the skin?*

*Then one evening at a gay "partie"  
 He rubbed his eyes—a fair "cutie"*

*He thought it must have been something  
 he "et"*

*But "Sis" saw his "gander"—and so they  
 met.*

*It didn't take long for this tough old Ram  
 To go "hi-wire" over her and her "lines."  
 But he shied away and grew wan and pale  
 And city life began to pall.*

*He missed the gang and the bunk-house  
 crew,*

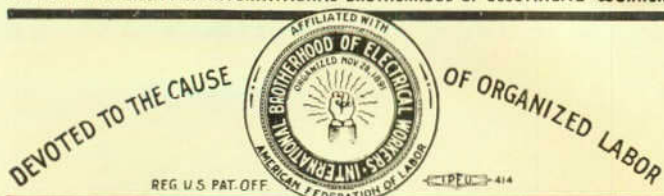
*And the sing-song wail of a coyote, too.*

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# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 4

**Nature of Liberty** The nature of liberty is peculiar. No man can have liberty without fighting for it for all other men. Liberty can not be given to one class and refused to another. Liberty can not be accorded to the Jew and refused to the Catholic. Liberty can not be given to property holders and taken away from the propertyless. All this is very paradoxical but it is the truth. In the present situation in which we behold the United States Department of Justice attempting to shear off certain traditional liberties from labor unions, we are astounded that so few have grasped the essential nature of liberty and come to the aid of the A. F. of L. The C. I. O. unions have seized upon Thurman Arnold's attack to try to smear the A. F. of L. as racketeers and to build their organizations upon this allegation, little knowing that as the linsey-woolsey of legal red tape winds around the A. F. of L. it is just as surely being wound around the neck of the C. I. O. Business men, some of them long-time friends of unionism, stand speechless while the A. F. of L. is being led to the slaughter, knowing not at all that as the liberty of trade unions is being destroyed, the liberty of business is being just as effectually taken away.

Intellectuals who used to hymn the praises of freedom stand actless too as Arnold and the courts seek to limit the activities of the A. F. of L. unions, little caring, apparently, that all that they at one time held dear is going by the board also. The fact is that no one can have liberty if everybody does not have it. An attack upon any one section of the population is an attack upon all.

**Value of Skill** Several years ago the Congress passed a law setting up a Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training. This law was predicated upon the fact that skill was valuable to the nation and to industry and should be given every opportunity to develop. It is no accident that emanating from this Committee on Apprenticeship Training is a second committee on apprenticeship in the building trades. Despite the inroads of new processes and machinery, no structure could be erected in this coun-

try without the involvement of skill. There have been court decisions to the effect that skill is touched with public interest inasmuch as the safety and health of citizens are dependent on the application of this skill to structures so as to prevent faulty construction that would produce ill-health and even death. It is a fact that America's boasted technology is so far advanced simply because she has a trained body of skilled workers.

Now then all this is to be brushed aside gleefully by the C. I. O. construction union which is seeking to organize the building trades workers on an industrial basis. The contract promulgated by the C. I. O. sublimely ignores the need of skill in building construction and drives squarely against the whole theory of law as promulgated by Congress and by hundreds of municipal ordinances.

These municipal ordinances set up in nearly every city in the country have been created to protect the public against bad workmanship that would endanger lives and property. Here is a fundamental conflict between long established practice, legal processes, American tradition and the ideal of sound workmanship with the swashbuckling dual unionism of the C. I. O.

**Fifth Column** The situation in France today may serve as a dire warning to all democratic countries.

France tolerantly allowed the communists, in league with Stalin, to run wild and penetrate the trade unions. This was done, at times, with the full knowledge, consent and cooperation of the French government. Trade unions proper suffered greatly. So profound is this penetration and so active are the communists that France did not dare to move to stop Hitler in his first infringement of the territory in the Ruhr because she was greatly divided at home. It took Hitler's threat of armed attack to swing French public opinion away from the communists into the traditional democratic processes with the selection of Daladier as premier, whose loyalty to France as a nation was incontestable.

The communists never change. They are the modern bourbons, and now a year of war reveals that the communists are still at work as a fifth column within France to destroy its unity and to aid Hitler and Stalin. Both Hitler and Stalin have followed the practice of seeking to divide enemies at home before they attack the frontiers.

**Labor Board Stalled** No better illustration of the insolent disregard of all criticism by the National

Labor Relations Board is afforded than the report made recently by the board's own regional directors. These men handled the board's business over a number of years in important regions where all manner of business of the board has been trans-



acted. These directors may be regarded now as experts, as persons imbued with a strong sense of public duty, as well as persons loyal to the Labor Act and to the board itself. These men were G. E. Patterson, A. Howard Myers, W. M. Aicher and Edwin A. Elliott.

These directors centered their criticism upon the administration of the Washington office. They found that Nathan Witt, secretary, was neglecting the administrative duties of his Washington office in order to attempt to handle a vast stream of business from all the regional offices which he forced through his secretary's office in Washington. The reports sent in by these men making suggestions for the improvement of the service were only casually scrutinized by Mr. Witt and as a result the regional offices were cut off from administrative guidance of the Washington office, and suggestions for the improvement of the service were lost. Letters addressed to the secretary remained unanswered. He could not give replies that were timely and helpful. The secretary's office also acted as a wall between the regional directors and the board. They had no access to the board. In short, Mr. Witt was carrying on completely his policy of bottleneck control which permitted him to get over his ultra-left conceptions as to how the board should be administered, isolating the board at the top and isolating the regional directors in the field.

#### Union Cooperative Management

Gratifying it is that there is growing widespread interest in union cooperative management.

This is inevitable inasmuch as this form of cooperation between capital and labor is the only antidote to the class struggle projected by communists and other misguided citizens. Union cooperative management burst upon the American scene soon after the great war and has spread by spurts and by degrees to a number of important industries. Probably the most notable achievements in this field came on the B. & O. and Canadian National Railways. It has been tried in some textile establishments and it has taken hold in the electrical construction industry under the sponsorship of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and it is now successfully achieved on the TVA properties.

Unions in the American Federation of Labor deserve credit for their support of union cooperative management. The American Federation of Labor has made no greater contribution to American industry than in this mode of implementing collective bargaining.

#### Are Business Men Boobs?

American building trades employers have had more than 50 years of relations with building trades unions. During that period of a half century, modern America,

with its towering skyscrapers and magnificent structures has been built with the help of the building trades unions. During that half-century, in spite of conflict and misunderstandings, certain procedures have been worked out looking toward more rational labor relations, including certain elements of union cooperative management. Industrial discipline does not come overnight. It takes about a half-century to produce working set-ups. Now then to these building trades unions come leaders of the C. I. O.'s abortive and flimsy construction organization, and say in effect, "Deal with us, we will save you money." This proposal is so ludicrous on the face of it that it would seem that no intelligent and practical building trades employer would even consider it. The C. I. O. leaders are asking the scrapping of 50 years of experience, the collective skill and the collective procedures learned through that experience.

Other things being equal, the Denny Lewis rump union could not possibly render service to any intelligent employer inside of 10 or 15 years. Industrial skill and discipline are attained laboriously both by the individual workers and by the union. Those who pretend that this is not so must be written down as boobs.

**Arnold and the Law** When Thurman Arnold decreed that jurisdictional strikes are illegal and followed up his decree with criminal indictments, we thought he had again over-stepped his authority.

But apparently we were mistaken.

We recalled his statement that practices which could be justified under dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court would not be prosecuted. Perhaps our first mistake was to read some of the dissenting opinions. Such statements, for example, as that by Justice Holmes back in 1904 when he said, "... all agree that before a statute is to be taken to punish that which always had been lawful, it must express its intent in clear words."

That reminded us of the provision in the Constitution: "No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed." An *ex post facto* law, according to the legal authorities, is one which makes a crime out of an act which was lawful when performed; that is, the conduct is made criminal "after the fact."

That clause of the Constitution acts as a prohibition on the Congress of the United States. Congress, therefore, cannot pass such a law.

But nowhere—and in this it seems our hope is shattered—nowhere does the Constitution mention the name of Thurman Arnold in its prohibitions. What an oversight on the part of our founding fathers!





# Woman's Work

—L.P.U.— 414



## PUTTING VITAMINS IN YOUR DIET

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**D**IET habits of thousands—eventually millions of families are likely to be changed as new discoveries about vitamins come into the stream of public consciousness. Some truly exciting possibilities are forecast. You probably know about the use of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> to stimulate plant growth—if properly used it is said to make the plant sprout and burgeon like Jack's beanstalk. But do you know that laboratory tests now show that graying hair and gland deterioration are due to the lack of an elusive substance which is part of Vitamin B? Tests have shown this to be true with a variety of animals.

If you are troubled with poor teeth, you will be interested to know that a diet well supplied with Vitamin A plus Vitamin D will give the greatest protection against tooth decay. To build healthy tissues you must have Vitamin C. In fact, the whole family of vitamins contain the concentrated essence of energy, health and growth. Some of them may be bought at the drug store, but the most practical way to secure their benefits for yourself and your family is to put plenty of them into your daily diet.

A vitamin-high diet is very important to children in order that they may grow with strong, straight bones and teeth, healthy blood and tissues that will resist infections. But it is now known that the pregnant woman's need for vitamins is even greater than that of the growing child. The unborn child satisfies its needs for calcium, phosphorus, iron and other materials of growth from the body of the mother and if this is not to result in deterioration to her it is estimated that she should have from 10 to 100 per cent more of these elements during pregnancy. Not in bulk of foods, nor in calorie content, which would result mainly in the mother putting on weight—that old idea has been pretty thoroughly routed. What is now advocated is a high vitamin diet. Such a diet for the mother-to-be, worked out in terms of daily food, looks like this:

### HIGH VITAMIN DIET \*

Milk: 1 quart.

Fruit: At least two servings daily, including citrus fruit.

Vegetables: One liberal serving of raw vegetables, one or more servings of cooked vegetables, including a leafy green one.

\* From a study presented by Margaret S. Chaney at the Nutrition Conference of the New York State College of Home Economics, July, 1939, republished in *The Journal of Home Economics*.

Meat: One or more liberal servings of lean meat, frequently liver, and occasionally fish.

Whole-grained breadstuffs and cereals: Two servings.

Butter: In moderation.

Water: 6 to 8 glasses daily.

Cod-liver oil: 2 teaspoons or its equivalent in Vitamin D.

Other foods to furnish flavor and variety and to supply the needed calories.

The cod-liver oil is included in this diet because it is a good source of Vitamins A and D. It should also be included in the diet of growing children. Milk also is vitally necessary to their health. In fact, this whole list of vitamin-rich foods should be studied as a guide to better nourishment for children. And adults, too. Unless your own physical condition indicates dietary deficiencies, you do not need such large quantities of milk and cod liver oil, for example, but you probably do need more of Vitamins A and D than ordinary diet habits insure your getting.

You may observe that the vitamin-rich diet, with its quantities of milk, fresh fruit, vegetables and lean meat is expensive. Even the whole wheat bread costs a little more. However, by exercising intelligence in marketing and by concentrating on the protective foods and leaving some others off the list, the family of moderate income can improve its vitamin intake and not increase the grocery bill. Carrot sticks instead of candy. Apples instead of cookies. Milk instead of strawberry pop. Brown rice instead of polished rice. Whole-grained cereals, bread and crackers instead of white flour and its products. Cultivate a liking for molasses as a sweetener—it's rich in iron. If you cannot afford huge quantities of whole milk, substitute dried milk powder or evaporated milk in soups, custards, etc. Better still, buy irradiated evaporated milk which, like the more expensive Vitamin D milk, contains Vitamin D. (This substitutes for cod liver oil.)

There are also tricks of preparing food which avoid loss of precious vitamins. Many vegetables are very palatable raw, served in salad or simply eaten with salt, such as spring onions, radishes, tomatoes, celery, carrots, turnips and a great variety of greens. You can find many attractive ways of serving them raw.

It was a shock to me and I'm sure it will be to you when you realize that one of the most valuable vitamin factors often gets thrown down the sink with the cooked

vegetable juices. In the experiments referred to at the beginning of this article it was found that aging (as indicated by graying hair and gland deterioration) was caused by a deficiency of a substance called the Vitamin B filtrate factor. This substance is present in liver, yeast, rice bran, alfalfa and many vegetables—but—when vegetables are boiled it can escape in the water that is drained off. It will pass through the finest of laboratory filters.

Loss of this substance can be avoided by cooking vegetables in such small quantities of milk or water that it can be eaten with them; or by saving all vegetable water to be used in soups or sauces; or by the use of vegetable parchment paper in cooking. In this latter method, the vegetables are prepared for cooking and placed with their seasonings in a sheet of parchment, which is well tied up to exclude water, immersed in boiling water and boiled until vegetables are done. This takes a few minutes longer but is one of the best possible ways of preserving both vitamin content and flavor in cooked vegetables.

Of great interest to consumers is the recent discovery of a method of including in white flour the Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>-crammed wheat germ. By the present standard milling process this germ, which is the vital growth center of the wheat seed, is sifted out, because millers found that the oil contained in it resulted in quicker spoilage of flour. In a rather accidental manner it was found that by aerating the meal with currents of cold air during the grinding the wheat germ was pulverized so fine that it could not be sifted out of the flour—and the flour would not turn rancid in storage. This flour is at present being manufactured by only one small mill and therefore receives only limited distribution—but consumer demand can persuade the big milling companies to pay the necessary royalties and it is said "half a billion pounds a year of nature's best health insurance can be restored to our diets at no cost to the consumer." Ask your baker to use wheat-germ flour.

Vitamin C builds healthy tissues and prevents scurvy. The most usual source of this vitamin is orange juice or other citrus juice. (Englishmen got the name of Limeys because lime juice became recognized and used by them as a preventive of scurvy among sailors on voyages.) Raw tomatoes are also a source of this

(Continued on page 224)



## Women's Auxiliary

### NEW AUXILIARY

Little Rock, Ark., now has a women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 295. The organization is starting life with 26 very active, active members. Mrs. P. H. Dickinson, of 402 No. Jackson Street, is secretary.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

Should our members devote as much time to the activities this year as they have in the past there will be no cause for complaint. In fact from present indications they show promise of doing so.

Since the first of the year, besides our business meetings we have had two socials. One on January 25 commemorating Valentine Day (although a little in advance of the exact date) with Mrs. Betty Burke acting as hostess, and a George Washington Birthday party, February 22, with Mrs. Marie Vandecastay acting as hostess. They and their committees deserve our sincere thanks for the manner in which they arranged the above socials. Everything was just grand and everyone who was there considered that they had spent a pleasant and enjoyable evening. I regret that I am unable to name the committees here due to the limited space allowed.

In accordance with the wishes of the members some form of entertainment will be held each month unless something unforeseen occurs that may make it necessary to eliminate said plan.

During the month of March only a business meeting was held. The social was postponed because the members were busy preparing for Easter. They intend compensating by giving a card party and luncheon April 25. Bring your relatives and friends. Don't forget the date. Remember to keep April 25 open. The joint hostesses, Mrs. P. J. Lee and Mrs. Betty Mabon, and their committee intend to do all in their power to make it a success. Prizes will be given to the lucky ones and they will be worthwhile having. Edibles will be served to all. What could be more enticing?

Bear in mind that to become better acquainted with each other necessitates your attendance at the meetings and socials. It is a pleasure to get together. I feel certain that once you attend you will continue, for you will then familiarize yourself with the other women and become a staunch supporter of your organization. We have seen this happen frequently. In fact these same newcomers have become outstanding workers.

Being present at the meetings and socials makes for friendship and good will toward one another. There have been cases where the members have become personal and intimate friends, whereas had they not attended they would not have known one another.

The aims and objectives of our organization include fostering beautiful friendships, as well as promoting better understanding between the members.

Always remember that in belonging to an auxiliary of your men folks' union you are helping to bring closer the meaning of brotherly unity. Being interested in what your men folks are interested in is the proper attitude to take. Building up a stronger foundation is of benefit to unionism as a whole. That is one of the reasons why the women should belong if their men folks are thinking of the union's interest.

(Continued on page 224)



Courtesy National Association Service

## Aristocrat of Cakes

By SALLY LUNN

Now that egg prices are taking their annual spring dip, we can afford to be more lavish in our cake making. The recipe this month is for a cake that has been prized by housewives for generations and the Lady Baltimore filling is a concoction of supreme delight. But if you will compare with the recipe for Lady Baltimore cake you may find in your cook book, you will find that this one is less expensive—it has been brought up to date by the use of modern vegetable shortening and in other details—but you'll also find when you try it that the modern version is better than ever!

### Lady Baltimore Cake

½ cup vegetable shortening  
1½ cups sugar  
2½ cups cake flour  
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder  
1 teaspoonful vanilla  
1 teaspoonful salt  
1 cup milk  
1 tablespoonful lemon juice or  
1 teaspoonful lemon extract  
4 egg whites (beaten stiff)

Blend vegetable shortening. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add alternately with the milk. Add lemon juice and then the beaten egg whites. Pour into two

round layer pans (9-inch) rubbed with shortening and dusted with flour, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). When cool, spread Lady Baltimore filling between layers. Ice with boiled icing.

### Lady Baltimore Filling

¾ cup chopped raisins  
¾ cup chopped walnuts  
½ cup chopped steamed figs  
½ cup drained and chopped Maraschino cherries  
¼ cup icing  
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Mix chopped fruit and nuts together. Add ¼ cup of icing prepared for top. Blend thoroughly.

### Boiled Icing

2 cups sugar  
½ cup light corn syrup  
½ cup water  
2 egg whites  
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Cook sugar, corn syrup and water, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Boil to 242 degrees F., or until syrup forms a soft ball in cold water. Pour this syrup over egg whites beaten stiff. Beat constantly until mixture holds its shape. Add vanilla.





# Correspondence

EPEU-414



## L. U. NO. B-2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

"Poop Deck Pappy" has assigned me to take his place this month, as he cannot talk about anything but all the fish and game he has been bringing home. No one knows where he gets it or sees any of it, but as "Poop Deck" is known as a straight shooter there are no good reasons to doubt his word.

Local No. B-2 had the misfortune to lose one of our old members February 16, Brother Robert Owens. While I am on the subject of death and sickness, I wish to call the attention of all members and their families to page 10, Article XII, Sections I and II of the local union's by-laws. Please read them over carefully, Brothers, as I would rather hand your family a check for \$100 and tell them that within 90 days I will bring them another than to tell them you had an arrearage some time in the last six months. Some of the stewards on some of the jobs have suggested that I get a blackboard and put it up in the locker rooms and write the names on it in big letters of members who are two months back in their dues.

I am sending a picture of some of the men on the Laclede Power and Light Co. job. Two of the crews are missing. William (Bill) Herbst is not in the picture, as he is the camera man. For lack of space I will not name all on the picture, but all of the gentlemen wearing white shirts and ties are foremen. Excuse me, the big fellow who is standing in front of the two linemen sitting on truck No. 2 is also a fireman. His name is well known to members of 30 years ago, Fred Tanhey. Do you recognize him, Brother Perkey? I know Brother Bachie will. On his left is "O. K." Green, general superintendent. The other big fellow at the end of No. 3 truck with a pipe in his mouth is none other than William Schwartz, general foreman.

I have just come to the conclusion that if I do not name all of these handsome looking fellows that someone will hold it against me at the next election, so here goes. Standing, from left to right: Dan Friel, Leo Kipping, Otis Williams, William Langford, John Cummings, A. E. Warlock, Leslie Harris; top of truck, Jack Henderson and Sam

Wood, Fred Tanhey, "O. K." Green, H. J. Schaffner, William Schwartz, Noah Farnam, Lester Martin, Marvin Downes, F. Stockglausner, Bob Sweet, Tom Tobin, Art Blacklock, Robert Jones, Henry Kuehner, J. C. Patrick, Arthur Caspar. Front row, William E. Berkley, Jr., Leroy Moore, Lowell McCord, E. Mullinger, Henry Richenbacher, Oscar Calame, William C. Williams, James Austin and Tom Fitzgerald.

Some of the employees in the electrical distribution department of the Laclede presented William (Bill) Schwartz with a toy red fire engine for Christmas—because according to the word reaching me, where there's smoke there's fire, and where there's fire there's William.

At our last meeting we had the pleasure of a visit from one of our pensioners, Brother John Riebel. Brother Edward O'Keefe, another one of our pensioners and also a charter member of Local No. B-2, never fails to come to the office once a week. Brother O'Keefe is now past 80 years of age. Brother Jacob Hense, our last pensioner, also visits us, but Mike Leahy and Jim Hudson, owing to poor health, don't make any visits. I am expecting to see Dad Hickman pop in any time from his winter quarters in Houston, Texas.

I have been informed that the Potter Electric Co., one of the few 100 per cent burglar alarm companies in the United States, is going to send Dufner and Gulshen out in one of the classiest trucks you've ever seen in St. Louis, so all you old jalopies give them the right of way.

T. P. READY.

## L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

"Sorry, Nothing Today"

You guessed it, this article deals with the paramount problem of this day and age, "unemployment." There has been lots of talk about unemployment and very little done about it for the past decade; yet, constant repetition does impress the mind. No problem is solved—if you quit thinking about it.

Do not seek an easy way out of this problem by assumption that unemployment will disappear when prosperity returns. Unemploy-

ment must disappear first, before there can be stable prosperity. Once this is accomplished the relief burden will diminish and gradually disappear, thereby easing the solution of other problems, making the return of prosperity possible.

Fear of being jobless stupefies and degrades men and robs them of courage, strength, and decency. It also makes them lie, cheat, steal and undermine even to the extent of betraying themselves and their loved ones. Only those who have suffered can appreciate the suffering of others. Your daily newspapers print proof of despondency among the jobless almost every day, regardless of where you live in this land of plenty. Here is a news item of recent date printed in a local paper:

### "JOBLESS—HANGS SELF"

"Unemployed, and despondent, William Fiedler, 47, hanged himself from a beam in the cellar of his home at Hillside, N. J., early yesterday. The body was found by his son, Fred."

There, but for the grace of God, could be you or I. Our primary need at the moment is to discover and affirm values which make it worth while to live in this day and age. Religion must go on and make men hold up their heads, acting more like decent self-respecting human beings.

Millions of human beings, suffering and starving in the greatest country on the face of this earth; the land with plenty of everything—but employment. Their children after completing the required high school or college education, waiting on an average of two and one-half years for work opportunity and their first job. Is this the proper way to prepare them for responsibility that will soon be theirs?

The set of the sail determines the course of the ship. All sail and no anchor leads to disaster. Let the common denominator of mankind be your anchor. Common consent of mankind agrees that the basic principles of liberty are embodied through the human spirit. Do not suffer delusions but accept individual responsibility by helping to develop higher standards of inner living, thus seeking a common denominator whereby to rise above all which separates us. Only by respecting



This big husky crew is upholding the reputation of L. U. No. B-2, St. Louis, on the Laclede Power and Light Co. job.



the rights of others can we command respect for ourselves. Service to others produces equal rights and liberties to all. Those who cease to serve checkmate self-survival. All humans are imbued with a certain amount of individualism and power of initiative. Well-balanced egoists allow the divine spirit within their soul to triumph over the baser egoism that tends to lower and destroy them. You make the hardest heart grow mellow, and self's forgotten, if you try to help the other fellow to help himself. Sincerity far outweighs lack of education in any circumstance.

The truth is what you believe. The gap between capital and labor is not as far apart as some writers would have us believe. Reward must be linked to effort, and without effort there can be no reward. The profit motive in our democracy must go on. Without profit there can be no stable business and without business there can be no wages for labor. Capital and labor must each get their just shares and the public, of which we are all a part, must get true value for the monetary consideration involved. Our interests being mutual there must be unity of purpose. The unemployment problem must be solved as rapidly as humanly possible.

The slowness of democracy in action is a process of evolution, a slow, orderly change. Our collective will is law in a true democracy only if and when our chosen leaders follow through that collective will to a successful conclusion. Perhaps we as individuals are responsible where action is too slow. Collective action is effective and brings favorable results. The member activity of any organization can be likened to a wagon moving uphill toward a goal. Some few members pull the load, others jump on and ride with the load, still others hang on the back and drag their feet. No plan is any better than the men who work it out. Nobody is faultless. No plan is 100 per cent perfect. However, there is a practical solution to the unemployment problem.

This solution not only looks good on paper, but through the collective action and cooperation of the employers in the electrical industry and the construction members of Local Union No. B-3, I. B. E. W., there was instituted on August 27, 1936, the six-hour day, five-day 30-hour week of employment to abolish unemployment. This is the practical solution to unemployment. If you believe in this doctrine, tell others—if not, please tell us. Constructive factual criticism provides a deep well from which to draw information.



L. U. No. B-3's champion Acorn Club bowling team receives trophy as winners of the inter-club tournament. Left to right, rear row: Walter Hoffman, Sam Margolies, Ray Maher, William Beck (L. U. No. B-3 treasurer), Frank Capiello. Front row: Bert Kirkman, president of Local No. B-3, hands the trophy to Team Captain Emanuel M. Grabfelder.

## READ

Profits and wages, by L. U. No. 904.

Wives read the Journal, by L. U. No. B-124.

On Karsten proposal, by L. U. No. B-124, L. U. No. B-28 and L. U. No. 592.

Labor and capital, by L. U. No. 16. A young local advances, by L. U. No. B-659.

Jurisdiction on railroads, by L. U. No. 214.

Honoring a veteran, by L. U. No. 103.

Unicameral legislatures, by L. U. No. 595.

Hospitalization plan, by L. U. No. B-1073.

Spring storm, by L. U. No. B-327.

Denny Lewis's outfit, by L. U. No. 948.

Railroad men, by L. U. No. 205.

These letters from here and there by Tom and Dick become the pulse of a great organization.

Get all the facts you possibly can from all sources available. Weigh these facts carefully in your mind. Separate the wheat from the chaff. When you have come to a definite conclusion, think and do something about it—act, do it now. The unemployment problem will be solved when you want it solved. With the 30-hour week effective on a nation-wide scale, the time-worn phrase so often heard by the job-seeker, "Sorry, nothing today," will be changed to "When can you start?"

MARTIN JENSEN.

## L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

In the March 12 issue of "Labor" there is quite a lengthy story of the meeting in Atlanta, Ga., of the Southern Labor Conference. It seems as though the I. B. E. W. was very much in evidence, as Brother Tracy was there and Dewey Johnson represented the Atlanta Federation of Trades. But the feature of the meeting that impressed me most was that the largest employer of electrical workers in the Southeast was an honored guest and was accorded the privilege of speaking before those representatives of labor. The gentleman, Mr. Preston Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Co., told of his experiences with labor and how he had fought them, and how later on he had begun to deal with them and had found them fair and that he had encouraged them to join the organization. Those are the words and advice of an employer who has been on both sides of the fence.

I can well remember 40 years ago when I was a member of Local No. 84 in Atlanta and the boys who worked for the Georgia Power and Light Co. had to hide their cards in their shoes if they wanted to stay on the job, and now their boss encourages membership in the organization. An organization such as ours, built

and run in a businesslike manner, is bound to make friends with their employers.

But there is a peculiar angle to all of it that I cannot figure out. If a contract such as is in effect between the Georgia Power Co. and the I. B. E. W. is a good thing, why should any other subsidiaries of Commonwealth and Southern refuse to enter into similar agreements? The Alabama Power Co., for instance. Up in this country nearer home, in fact right here in Evansville, we have a similar case. The Central Illinois Public Service, a C. & S. subsidiary, comes within 50 miles of us and their men work under a signed agreement with Local No. 702. But here in Evansville, the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric, another C. & S. subsidiary, uses every means within their power to discourage membership in the I. B. E. W. It just don't make sense.

There was also quite a bouquet handed to that grand old man of labor (they refer to him often as "Mr. Gompers of the South"), Jerome Jones, 80 years young and still able to be around with the boys.

I remember him well at many meetings of the Atlanta Federation of Trades where I was a delegate from No. 84. Even though 40 years have passed, I can still remember his timely advice to the delegates to that body, and what a friend he was to the line-men. Any time he was needed for a grievance he was always on hand, ready to give his best. May he live many more years and enjoy the fruits of his labors of yesterday.

Work is still slow around this territory. A few jobs breaking now, but the weather is still bad and not much can be done in the building line as yet. I want to congratulate Brother Bugniet on the change in the WORKER in the form which the local union receipts are published. You can refer back there now and locate your local and receipt numbers about 100 per cent easier than before. Thanks! E. E. HOSKINSON.

## L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Spring is here and everyone is raring to go places and do things. The activities are starting off in a rather large way with Local No. 26, Government Branch, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

We are planning to hold a ladies' night on April 19, at the Kennedy-Warren, where all our good Brothers, their wives, and sweethearts should have a most enjoyable evening.

The doors open at nine o'clock and beer will be on tap from then until time to close at 2 a. m. There will be a fine dinner served in the early hours of this affair with plenty of dancing to the music of Brusiloff's orchestra, which is known to be one of Washington's finest; also some imported entertainment which the dance committee has highly recommended.

The dance will provide an opportunity for all Brothers to resume old acquaintances with those Brothers who are working on different shifts and who are unable to attend our regular monthly meetings.

I have noticed that there has been a larger attendance at our monthly meetings of late. This can be attributed to several factors, some of which I will describe briefly.

First, there is considerable activity in all crafts in the Navy Yard—the wage board is receiving data from different committees of the crafts in an attempt to secure a higher rate of pay for the Navy Yard employees. This data is obtained by contacting all employers of a like class and getting information as to the hours of work, salary received, etc., by the employees, in order that a medium can be reached by the wage board as to the advisability of an increase in salary to meet the present living standards of employees in outside concerns.





IN HONOR OF WILLIAM P. FISHER, ELECTRICAL WORKERS GATHERED AT THE BANQUET TABLE UNDER AUSPICES OF L. U. NO. 41

Seated at speakers' table from left to right: Monte Getz, recording secretary, Local No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. R. Lennox, business manager, Local No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur Bruczelicki, business manager, Local No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. William J. Kelley, O. M. I., chaplain, Federation of Labor of Buffalo and Vicinity; Edward F. Kloter, international vice president, I. B. E. W.; George W. Wanamacher, past president of the common council of the city of Buffalo; Norbert Berger, president, Federation of Labor of Buffalo and Vicinity; George Sturges, secretary, Federation of Labor of Buffalo and Vicinity; John Holzer, president, Local No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry O'Connell, toastmaster, president, Federation of Labor of Rochester; William P. Fisher, guest of honor, president of the common council of the city of Buffalo and past business manager and present executive board member of Local No. 41; G. M. Bugniet, international secretary, I. B. E. W.; Karr Parker, past president, Associated Electrical Contractors of Buffalo; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager, Local No. 3, New York, N. Y.; William L. Collins, past chairman, Federal Housing Authority and present vice president, Niagara Hudson Company; Arthur Bennett, vice president, I. B. E. W.; Bert Kirkman, president, Local No. 3, New York, N. Y.; John J. Callahan, business manager, Local No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harry S. Jordan, business manager, Local No. 237, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A great interest has been taken by the Brothers in this matter and I for one hope that we are lucky, as there is always need for a better wage in order to offset the rise in taxes, foods and rent which we all have to face.

Second, I notice that due to the increased employment in the electrical department of the Navy Yard we are receiving Brothers from other locals who have obtained employment here.

Third, that there is a number of able electricians who are now employed at the yard who appreciate the opportunity to become members and are submitting their applications at a higher rate than usual because they realize that the union is becoming a powerful instrumentality in furthering more uniform working conditions.

And lastly, we still have our attendance prize of \$5 a month to the lucky member who is present when his number is drawn, and this method stimulates attendance at our monthly meetings.

There will be other news which I hope I can impart to you Brothers in this magazine in the near future in my capacity as the new press agent for Local No. 26, Government Branch.

EUGENE W. LAROCHELLE.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.  
Editor:

Our copy of the JOURNAL arrived in its beautiful new pink dress, symbolic of spring, we take it—a harbinger of good times or good things to come.

One of the first things we read in our JOURNAL was Shappie's story and we got quite a kick out of his various characters and their antics. Seriously, though, we sincerely believe if these various chapters were incorporated in book form it ought to take or go over with the public. We thoroughly enjoy reading Shappie's writings and we are sure others do. In our humble opinion Shappie is doing a great work and we heartily congratulate him. The compliments of the season to you, Shappie!

We read with much interest the Daggett proposal and in our estimation it is revolutionary and quite a fascinating idea. At first glance it seems to have much to recommend it. At least it is worth a trial. Like all new ideas, it will bear quite a bit of analysis and much thought. It strikes us as very interesting and may lead to the right road for easing the mounting burden of the average American citizen.

The article on the Panama Canal is a revelation and explains a good deal on the whys and wherefores on the employment situation and how it concerns the employment of alien labor on this gigantic American undertaking. There apparently is much room for improvement in the situation and it can go a long way in helping solve the unemployment problem in this country.

Brother Flynn, of Local No. B-18, mentions a talk given by a college professor in which he advances his theory of transportation by rail in the future. Quite interesting; in fact, fascinating, and sounds practical, this monorail method of travel.

It would indeed provide plenty of work for the unemployed.

This admirable form of propaganda for the six-hour day, advanced by Local No. B-3, is gradually winning converts. We note where Marshall Leavitt, of Local No. B-124, is taking up the cudgels in its favor. Brother Leavitt sees much merit in the idea. We heartily concur in the idea and we favor spreading the gospel of the six-hour day far and wide. Local No. B-3 deserves a great deal of credit. It has proven its idea is practical by its four-year experiment. We acknowledge receipt of the letter on the subject from Brother Fred W. Len, of Local No. B-3.

Locally, things are at a standstill and far from promising. Possibly spring will alter all this. We hope so, indeed.

Brother George Twigg paid us one of his rare visits to our meeting. George's nose was clean this time.

Jim Eveson makes use of a 24-hour alarm clock.

The cab drivers are wised up by this time to Larry Huber and Frank Umpleby, these great economists.

Of the lot of embryo public speakers, Brother Newton gives most promise. A little more polish and the boy will prove his worth.

Brother Howard Groseup turned out to be quite a waltzer. It only took three beers. Four beers put poor Howard over the rail. You boys of Lansing please take note, as we're informed Howard earned quite a reputation on the same subject at the Ideal.



The A. & P. stores are now signed up 100 per cent, but the American Stores are somewhat slow in coming around. We refer to having all alterations and building construction in general done union.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Our boys have completed the job of the new plant of the Nolde Brothers Bakery of this city. The installation was done by Tuck and Kendall.

The turret plant at the Norfolk Navy Yard is nearing completion. The installation is being done by W. A. Christian, of Richmond, Va. The turret assemblage plant is said to cost \$707,770.

Meanwhile the work was said to be progressing satisfactorily on the new \$644,081 hammerhead crane under construction at the yard. The crane, which will be capable of hoisting as much as 350 tons, is scheduled for completion June 29.

Phillip Zipp, of Brunswick, N. J., is doing the electric installation for Holland Patterson Co. Brother John Russell is foreman and shop steward of the crane and is doing a mighty fine job.

Brother V. D. Smith is back in Norfolk after completing a job in Richmond. We are glad to have Smitty back with us.

Brothers W. H. Johnson and James J. Woodhouse were obligated recently. We welcome them into our organization.

We are glad that we can give work to Brothers Ed Brocklander, of L. U. No. B-1094, Baltimore; J. H. Owens and A. R. Garthright, of L. U. No. 666, Richmond, and Brother Kessler, of L. U. No. 467, Lynchburg, Va.

We are pleased with the order handed down by the National Labor Relations Board, directing the Virginia Electric and Power Co., of Norfolk, to disestablish an independent union and reinstate with back pay four persons the board ruled were released because of union activity. We take our hats off to the N. L. R. B. for that noble decision.

I see former Judge Martin T. Manton is in

## WAR

By WILLIAM B. MORRISON, Local Union No. 284

When two roosters get fussed up about some small affair,  
They grit their teeth, click their spurs and mix it then and there.  
And all the barnyard fowls stand quietly about,  
It being none of their affair, and let them fight it out.  
But when two nations start a row the others give three cheers  
And join in the general scrimmage, till the whole world's by the ears.

If all the barnyard brethren of the roosters in the fight  
Lined up behind the principals and battled left and right,  
Till all the poultry round about was mixed up in the fray,  
There'd not be much but feathers in the neighborhood next day.  
And, therefore, every farmer feels quite grateful now and then,  
That chickens aren't intelligent and civilized like men.

prison with a two-year sentence for selling justice short. It was a shame that he was not younger so he could have gotten 22 years. I bet if it had been a wire jerker, they would have put him under the jail and bricked it up.

I noticed in the press where U. S. Senator Carter Glass told the Virginia Senate that when he contrasted the conservativeness of the general assembly with the "insanity" at Washington he was prouder every day of his life in Virginia. What I can't understand, if there is so much insanity in Washington, why does he want to keep going back there? If he can't stand the grease, he should get out of the kitchen.

Brother Jimmy Duke, who has been confined to his home on account of sickness, is out and back to his job.

Word has just come to me that Brother James Lester Tolson, of L. U. No. 734, Norfolk Navy Yard, and past president of Local Union No. 80, has departed from us and gone to the world beyond.

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 80, mourn the loss and passing of Brother Tolson. In his

passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who had proved himself worthy and faithful to the end. We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother. It was a great shock to all of us when we heard Brother Tolson had passed away on March 18 at his home in Portsmouth, Va.

Brother Hafner, who is foreman on the Schulman job for E. G. Middleton, reports that the job is nearing completion.

M. P. MARTIN.

### L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, last month we "took a blow," but this month we feel L. U. No. B-86 should be heard from again.

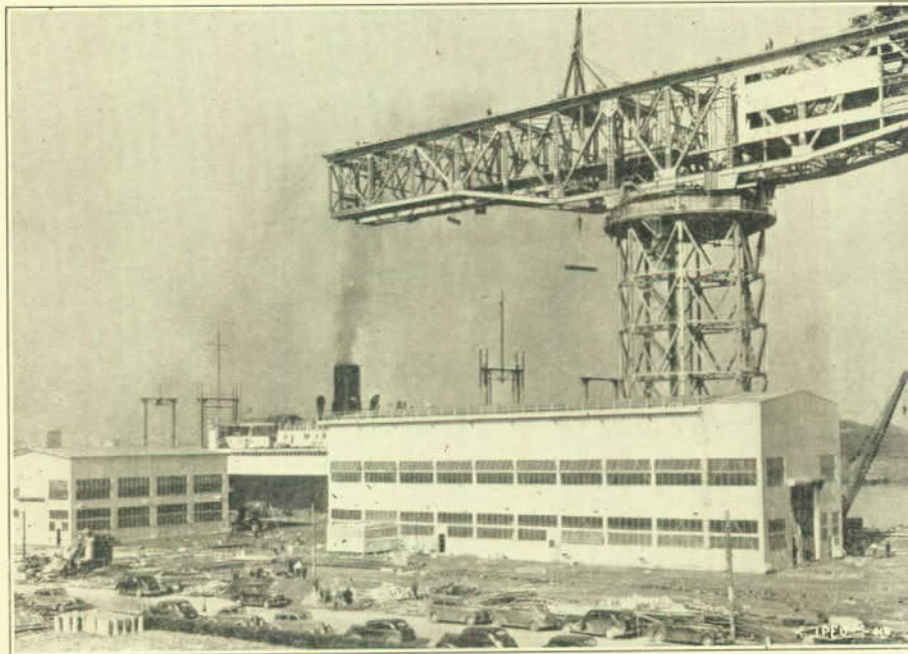
Speaking of being heard from, we can still hear the "Frying Dutchman" hollering that he's on fire that night in the Pioneer and then Fireman "Herbie," the Swede, coming to the rescue with the two bottles of "fire extinguisher."

During the past month ye scribe felt quite honored in receiving a letter from that capable "old timer," Shappie. To one, such as we are, comparatively "young" in the business when compared to Brothers like Shappie, Bachie, The Duke, The Copyist and the late Goody, it is really encouraging to feel that our efforts are read and appreciated.

Feeling that we have an audience gives us the vigor to keep up the message of the six-hour day, 30-hour week, before the Brotherhood until that not-too-distant date when we, the I. B. E. W., by reaching that goal, will have shown the workers of America the greatest single step towards relieving the unemployment which we believe has become chronic.

We note in the March WORKER L. U. No. B-48, Portland, Oreg., is becoming imbued with the six-hour day 30-hour week spirit. We note in the letter of J. A. Erwin, of L. U. No. 48, that they, apparently, made one grave mistake. They had a 30-hour week for a while but then a rush of work caused them to go back to eight hours. Why? Why did you surrender your 30-hour week just because you got a little rushed? Why did you not send a call to nearby locals or even farther and maintain your 30-hour week and, we assume, six-hour day?

We realize from your letter that this jump back to eight hours was in your agreement. We do not believe in a local union abrogating their agreement but we do believe that a little intelligent persuasion on the part of the union with the contractors' associations might have shown the wisdom of maintaining status quo. However, congratulations, L. U. No. B-48, in your desire to learn more about the benefits of the six-hour day, 30-hour week.



Men and automobiles are dwarfed into insignificance by the monster size of the new turret plant at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Towering over it is the new 350 ton hammerhead crane now under construction. Electrical installation on the buildings was done by W. A. Christian, of Richmond, Va. The crew included the following members of L. U. No. 80: Brothers A. B. Callis, W. H. Johnson, Fred Russell, E. C. Fowlkes, W. Burns, Martin and Davis; from L. U. No. 666, Brothers Owens and Garthright; from L. U. No. 467, Brother Kessler, and from L. U. No. B-1094, Brother Brocklander. Electrical installation on the crane is being done by Phillip Zippof, Brunswick, N. J., with Brothers John Russell (foreman), Dunlap, Shirk, Bowen and Edwards.



# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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| N6SM  | R. H. Lindquist       | Turlock, Calif.             | W2MPT | Irving Goldstene       | Brooklyn, N. Y.         | W6AOR | Francis M. Sarver    | Los Angeles, Calif.   |
| N7BEH | Norman Arnold         | Seattle, Wash.              | W2SM  | James E. Johnston      | New York City           | W6ASZ | Earle Lyman          | Long Beach, Calif.    |
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| W1BDA | Roger F. Kennedy      | Providence, R. I.           | W3HOH | Ken Kingsbury          | Bernardsville, N. J.    | W6BRM | S. C. Goldkamp       | San Diego, Calif.     |
| W1BFQ | William Pierce        | Providence, R. I.           | W3HPX | K. Kingsbury, Jr.      | Bernardsville, N. J.    | W6CRM | William H. Johnson   | Lynwood, Calif.       |
| W1BLU | Thomas Chase          | Providence, R. I.           | W3HTJ | Frank Buyasak          | Trenton, N. J.          | W6DDP | John H. Barnes       | Pacific Beach, Calif. |
| W1BSD | William Walker        | Providence, R. I.           | W3JB  | William N. Wilson      | Media, Pa.              | W6DKS | Frank Hannah         | Oakland, Calif.       |
| W1CNZ | A. R. Johnson         | Providence, R. I.           | W4AAQ | S. J. Bayne            | Birmingham, Ala.        | W6DWI | William S. Whiting   | Oakland, Calif.       |
| W1DFQ | Ralph Buckley         | Old Orchard Beach, Maine    | W4AJY | J. T. Dixon            | Birmingham, Ala.        | W6EDR | Bernard Y. Smith     | Berkeley, Calif.      |
| W1DGW | Melvin I. Hill        | W. Springfield, Mass.       | W4AWP | Raymond A. Dalton      | Durham, N. C.           | W6EHZ | John Christy         | Hollywood, Calif.     |
| W1DOH | K. A. Gennett         | Malden, Mass.               | W4BEB | Thomas H. Todd         | Tusculooosa, Ala.       | W6EV  | Lester P. Hammond    | Hollywood, Calif.     |
| W1FIV | Lewis R. Collins      | Portland, Maine             | W4BMF | P. B. Cram             | Birmingham, Ala.        | W6EYC | Ray Umbraco          | Los Angeles, Calif.   |
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| W1GKY | Joseph Manning        | No. Quincy, Mass.           | W4BTT | R. M. Jones            | Birmingham, Ala.        | W6GFI | Roy Meadows          | Los Angeles, Calif.   |
| W1IK  | Thomas A. Leavitt     | Portland, Maine             | W4CBF | B. E. Goings           | Asheville, N. C.        | W6GSB | Frank L. Long        | Boulder City, Nev.    |
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| W1IYT | Henry Molleur         | Dracut, Mass.               | W4CUB | Robert J. Stratton     | Durham, N. C.           | W6IAH | S. E. Hyde           | Los Angeles, Calif.   |
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| W1KAC | Kenneth C. Cushing    | Portland, Maine             | W4DGS | James F. Thompson      | Montgomery, Ala.        | W6JDN | Harold L. Lucero     | Dunsmuir, Calif.      |
| W1KCH | Edward Monahan        | Providence, R. I.           | W4DLW | Harry Hill             | Savannah, Ga.           | W6JHF | H. E. Chambers, Jr.  | Tucson, Ariz.         |
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| W2BQB | William E. Kind       | Bronx, N. Y. C.             | W4NY  | Robert B. Webb         | Wilmington, N. C.       | W6MGN | Thomas M. Catish     | Fresno, Calif.        |
| W2BWY | Harry Brody           | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W4SE  | C. M. Gray             | Birmingham, Ala.        | W6NAV | Kenneth Price        | San Diego, Calif.     |
| W2CAD | Paul A. Ward          | Newark, N. Y.               | W4UV  | Julius C. Vessels      | Chattanooga, Tenn.      | W6OBI | Thomas Torpey        | Alameda, Calif.       |
| W2DXK | Irving Megeff         | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W4VX  | Jimmy Walker           | Columbus, Ga.           | W6OHR | W. Nuttall           | Berkeley, Calif.      |
| W2EYR | John J. Jankowski     | Garden City, L. I., N. Y.   | W5ABQ | Gerald Morgan          | San Antonio, Texas      | W6OPQ | Frank Young          | San Francisco, Calif. |
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| W2GLY | John C. Muller        | Bronx, N. Y. C.             | W5BZL | O. M. Salter           | Del Rio, Texas          | W6QQB | Frederick M. Winckel | Boulder City, Nev.    |
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| W2HZX | Joseph Trupiano       | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W5EI  | F. H. Ward             | Houston, Texas          | W7ADH | W. L. Campbell       | Portland, Ore.        |
| W2IOR | King J. Fothergill    | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W5EKL | L. D. Mathieu          | Corpus Christi, Texas   | W7AG  | Bill Campbell        | Seattle, Wash.        |
| W2IPR | S. Kokinchak          | Yonkers, N. Y.              | W5EXY | H. R. Fees             | Oklahoma City, Okla.    | W7AKO | Kenneth Strachn      | Billings, Mont.       |
| W2IPY | Lester Woodruff       | New York City               | W5EYG | L. M. Reed             | Oklahoma City, Okla.    | W7AMX | A. H. Bean           | Portland, Ore.        |
| W2ISC | Francis A. Moran      | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W5FGC | Milton T. Lyman        | Corpus Christi, Texas   | W7AP  | J. A. Erwin          | Portland, Ore.        |
| W2IYX | Harvey J. McCoy       | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W5FGF | S. A. Worley           | Del Rio, Texas          | W7ATY | A. H. Thibodo        | Portland, Ore.        |
| W2JEL | Robert C. Sparrow     | Bronx, N. Y.                | W5FGG | H. M. Rhodus           | San Antonio, Texas      | W7AYM | Robt. A. Ferguson    | Seattle, Wash.        |
| W2JFS | Frank C. Hills        | New York City               | W5FLF | Joe E. Waite           | Albuquerque, N. Mex.    | W7BHB | Olaf Thompson        | Glendive, Mont.       |
| W2JNZ | Richard M. Logue      | Midland Beach, S. I., N. Y. | W5FPW | John P. Kolske         | San Antonio, Texas      | W7BHW | H. A. Aggerbeck      | Tolt, Wash.           |
| W2KCZ | Louis Freedman        | Brooklyn, N. Y.             | W5GHF | Robert E. Barr         | Spring Hill, La.        | W7BWK | A. H. Brudwig        | Portland, Ore.        |
| W2KDY | Morris Lieberman      | Brooklyn, N. Y.             |       |                        |                         | W7BZF | Geo. A. Freeman      | Seattle, Wash.        |

## FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

May it soon become permanent in Portland, Ore.

It has been said, "necessity was the mother of invention." Let us coin another phrase, "Interest is the forerunner of adoption."

Just a little pin-prick to any who might be dictator-minded, as in Germany, Russia and Italy, now Spain. Franco has decreed that the Fascist Falange shall be the only political party, and on February 1 the party was given complete control over all employee and employer associations. This sounded the death knell to trade unionism in Spain.

We note recently that J. L. Lewis has

started organizing within the construction industry.

Heretofore in the organizing of the unskilled workers the A. F. of L. was not wont to retard or obstruct that work. But organizing within the building trades, or construction trades, as the C. I. O. calls them, becomes another matter.

As this writer sees it it is only the "One Big Union" idea cropping up again, whereby all building trades workers would belong to one organization.

That idea might be fine for those who would control the purse strings of such an or-

ganization but it would destroy the initiative of each individual craft. They would be merely parts of a huge juggernaut controlled by one person.

We believe wholeheartedly in a strong, intelligent and well managed building trades council for the building trades workers and a central trades and labor council for all trade unionists.

The building trades unions have been chartered for over half a century, they have been "tried and not found wanting" before. (Such as in recent years the "American Plan of Open Shop" which swept the country after



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| W7CT  | Les Crouter           | Butte, Mont.       | W8REP | Thomas J. Wilson, Jr. | Moundsville, W. Va.    | W9MMP         | Harry Probst         | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7DES | Floyd Wickencamp      | Casper, Wyo.       | W8RHR | William M. Gamble     | Pittsburgh, Pa.        | W9MMS         | J. Lester Paulsen    | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7DHC | H. L. Bennett         | Ashland, Oreg.     | W8RUJ | Charles B. Sproull    | Pittsburgh, Pa.        | W9NDA         | Paul L. Edwards      | Alton, Ill.          |
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| W7DXQ | Al Eckes              | Miles City, Mont.  | W8SXU | George E. Oden        | Wauseon, Ohio          | W9NN          | Robert E. Baird      | Oak Park, Ill.       |
| W7DXZ | Frank C. Pratt        | Tacoma, Wash.      | W9AET | Paul Luecke           | Fort Wayne, Ind.       | W9NYD         | Elmer Zitzman        | Roxana, Ill.         |
| W7EAF | L. H. Klahn           | Portland, Oreg.    | W9AGU | Virgil Cain           | St. Croix Falls, Wis.  | W9PD          | Ray Anderson         | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7ELF | Frank Potter          | Seattle, Wash.     | W9ALE | George L. Pufall      | Chicago, Ill.          | W9PEM         | Harry Barton         | Villa Park, Ill.     |
| W7EQM | Albert W. Beck        | Big Sandy, Mont.   | W9ANE | Louis Steiner         | Wisconsin Dells, Wis.  | W9PFH         | Wilfred T. Simonsen  | Racine, Wis.         |
| W7FBI | Kenneth O. Snyder     | Renton, Wash.      | W9ASW | J. Oigard             | St. Paul, Minn.        | W9PHQ         | Henry Golden         | Racine, Wis.         |
| W7FD  | Otto Johnson          | Seattle, Wash.     | W9ATH | Robert Perkins        | Chicago, Ill.          | W9PNH         | Frank Riggs          | Rockford, Ill.       |
| W7FGS | C. A. Gray            | Walla Walla, Wash. | W9AVG | C. E. Boardman        | Kenosha, Wis.          | W9PRE         | Vincent Dolva        | Mandan, N. Dak.      |
| W7FGZ | Walter Partlow        | Great Falls, Mont. | W9AVP | Walter E. Phillips    | Chicago, Ill.          | W9QC          | F. L. Dechant        | Racine, Wis.         |
| W7FL  | Geoffrey A. Woodhouse | Wolf Creek, Mont.  | W9BBU | Everett D. Blackman   | Elgin, Ill.            | W9QJ          | Larry Leith          | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7FMG | F. E. Parker          | Seattle, Wash.     | W9BFA | Leonard Gunderson     | Elmwood Park, Ill.     | W9RBM         | Ernest O. Bertrand   | Kansas City, Mo.     |
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| W7JE  | C. E. Anderson        | Portland, Oreg.    | W9DBY | Kenneth G. Alley      | Marion, Ill.           | W9SJB         | W. Pueshel           | Chicago, Ill.        |
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| W7RX  | Nick Foster           | Seattle, Wash.     | W9DMZ | Clarence Kraus        | Kansas City, Kans.     | W9SOO         | Harry V. Eyring      | Kansas City, Mo.     |
| W7SQ  | James E. Williss      | Dieringer, Wash.   | W9DRN | H. J. Swanson         | Twin Lakes, Wis.       | W9TBM         | Raymond Eversole     | Fort Wayne, Ind.     |
| W7UL  | C. M. Carlquist       | Portland, Oreg.    | W9DTM | D. E. Laird           | Des Moines, Iowa       | W9TD          | H. D. Ashlock        | Nobleville, Ind.     |
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| W8BIQ | Gale Beelman          | Toledo, Ohio       | W9FGN | T. W. Wigton          | Aurora, Ill.           | W9VBQ         | Oscar H. Baker       | Lawrence, Kans.      |
| W8BQC | Cecil Armstrong       | Toledo, Ohio       | W9FJ  | Charles Grover        | Chicago, Ill.          | W9VLM         | Harold Fleschman     | St. Joseph, Mo.      |
| W8BRK | Howard G. Wacker      | Pittsburgh, Pa.    | W9FOJ | Roy C. Eastman        | East St. Louis, Ill.   | W9VUG         | R. E. Christopherson | Bismarck, N. Dak.    |
| W8DHQ | Harold C. Whitford    | Hornell, N. Y.     | W9FTT | I. D. Burkhardt       | Kokomo, Ind.           | W9VXM         | J. F. Sheneman       | Somerset, Ky.        |
| W8DI  | E. E. Hertz           | Cleveland, Ohio    | W9GEW | Manfred C. Johnson    | Hibbing, Minn.         | W9WEA         | Clyde J. White       | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8DME | Charles J. Heiser     | Auburn, N. Y.      | W9GGG | Edward W. Chavoen     | Chicago, Ill.          | W9WNF         | Myron E. Earl        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8DV  | Philip Bloom          | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GKV | E. V. Anderson        | Chicago, Ill.          | W9WPZ         | Edward Trybus        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8EDR | W. O. Beck            | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GVY | E. O. Schuman         | Chicago, Ill.          | W9YHF         | Ernest Hendrickson   | Mandan, N. Dak.      |
| W8ELP | William Springle      | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GWZ | H. A. Leslie          | Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. | W9YHV         | Vernon Little        | DuQuoin, Ill.        |
| W8EZA | Frank Hilbert         | Toledo, Ohio       | W9HCU | Wm. Clark Webster     | Wichita, Kans.         | W9YKT         | Richard J. Ikelman   | Pueblo, Colo.        |
| W8FAP | William O. Rankin     | Pittsburgh, Pa.    | W9HKK | Robert B. Kuehn       | St. Paul, Minn.        | W9YMF         | A. G. Roberts        | Chicago, Ill.        |
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| W8GJQ | Edward Goon           | Toledo, Ohio       | W9IDG | Victor Hoffman        | Sheboygan, Wis.        | W9YWT         | Garnet J. Grayson    | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8IYL | Bruce H. Ganoung      | Olean, N. Y.       | W9IOS | Robert Gifford        | Bois D'Arc, Mo.        | W9YZV         | Ben Misniewski       | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8LHU | H. W. Walker          | Akron, Ohio        | W9IJP | Walter Meyers         | Desplains, Ill.        | W9ZHQ         | Raymond E. McNulty   | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8LMF | W. A. Stevenson       | Chateaugay, N. Y.  | W9IUJ | Arthur A. Avery       | Elmhurst, Ill.         | W9ZYP         | E. H. Dvorachek      | Belleville, Ill.     |
| W8LQT | J. H. Melvin          | Rochester, N. Y.   | W9IUY | W. H. Woodard         | Chicago, Ill.          | <b>Alaska</b> |                      |                      |
| W8MCJ | Albert S. Arkle       | Weston, W. Va.     | W9IZM | Gordon Davidson       | Racine, Wis.           | K7HFL         | Otis A. Cunningham   | Nome, Alaska         |
| W8MXL | Harry Watson          | Lakewood, Ohio     | W9JAO | Fred Diedrick         | Springfield, Mo.       | <b>Canada</b> |                      |                      |
| W8NV  | George Lister         | Cleveland, Ohio    | W9JJP | F. N. Stephenson      | Waterloo, Iowa         | VE3AHZ        | Thomas Yates         | Beaverdams, Ont.     |
| W8OCV | Fred Lyle             | Lakewood, Ohio     | W9JZH | C. E. Johnson         | Des Moines, Iowa       | VE3GK         | Sid Burnett          | Toronto, Ont.        |
| W8ODX | Archie Williams       | Toledo, Ohio       | W9KPC | Celeste Giarrante     | Joliet, Ill.           | VE4ABM        | E. K. Watson         | Lethbridge, Alta.    |
| W8OVR | Fred M. Dickinson     | Lima, Ohio         | W9LAV | Wayne Clay            | Springfield, Mo.       | VE4EO         | W. R. Savage         | Lethbridge, Alta.    |
| W8PKR | J. W. Hamill          | Cleveland, Ohio    | W9LDJ | Orvin Simpson         | Springfield, Mo.       | VE4RQ         | J. W. Hallett        | Calgary, Alta.       |
| W8QBF | Donald Shirer         | Lakewood, Ohio     | W9MAP | Ernest Storer         | Rockford, Ill.         | VE4SA         | R. G. Sutfin         | Calgary, Alta.       |
| W8QVE | Charles L. Kirch      | Pittsburgh, Pa.    |       |                       |                        |               |                      |                      |

## FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

the World War.) And they will not be found wanting in this encroachment by the C. I. O. at the present time.

CARLETON E. MEADE.

### L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Delegates to the New Jersey State Electrical Association met Sunday, March 3, at Paterson, N. J., as the guests of Local No. B-102. In the picture are the business managers and delegates representing the 18 affiliated locals in the state. Those present at this meeting were: S. J. Cristiano, interna-

tional representative of the Brotherhood, who is the secretary; Samuel Moskowitz and John Holmes, of Local No. B-102; W. Warner, J. Boll and E. Sofield, of Local No. B-358; L. Peterson, S. C. Haberle and William Schaefer, of Local No. 262; A. P. Benner, N. Wagner, J. E. Kocher and Roy S. Weiss, of Local No. 367; L. G. Rankin, E. Fiedler and S. G. Kisser, of Local No. B-675; J. A. Turner and Al Hutloff, of Local No. 52; E. Meaning, E. B. Reilly and John Mooney, of Local No. 456; Bert Chambers and John Moretti, of Atlantic City; Fred Solleder and Roy McGregor, of Local No. 164; J. Pennington, of Local No.

400; William Meredith, of Local No. 592; Harold P. Pierson, Joseph Kitchell and James McDermott, of Local No. 581; Fred Iseli, R. L. Vogel and Stephens Griffins, of Local No. 516, and Charles Madden, of Local No. 313, who is the president of the Delaware State Federation of Labor.

SAMUEL MOSKOWITZ.

### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

While reporting the retirement of our good friend and Brother, Jimmie Kilroe, from active service in Local Union No. 103,





Electrical workers representatives from New Jersey locals gather as guests of Local Union No. B-102, Paterson.

it is safe to assume that not many of those men who witnessed Jimmie's initiation in the local union that day in the year 1907, are still among us.

March 29, 1940, marked the day when Jimmie Kilroe, treasurer of Local Union No. 103, reached the age when he was permitted under the law of the Brotherhood, to take advantage of our great pension plan.

Jimmie was one of the most active of the local's pioneers. Through the years he was recognized as one of the most loyal and devoted servants of which this local can boast of ever having in its official family.

He first served as a member of the examining board, then on to executive board, recording secretary, trustee, back to the executive board, and finally, treasurer. He was affectionately but rightfully called the "watch-dog" of the local's treasury.

We are hopeful that "He, who marks the sparrow's fall," will permit Jimmie to enjoy many more years of happiness and contentment. We are sure Jimmie will visit the office regularly, to reminisce with his many hundreds of loyal friends. A noble, courageous, fearless union leader was Jimmie Kilroe, of Local Union No. 103, retired.

The local union's executive board performed its duty, as provided by the constitution, Article 19, Section 17, of filling the office of treasurer left vacant by Jimmie's retirement, by electing another real old-timer and pioneer as treasurer, namely, President Frank L. Kelley.

Frank L. Kelley was initiated in Local Union No. 103 on December 26, 1900. During his service to the local union, over a period of 40 years, he has held every office and in each left an enviable record of service.

I first met the new treasurer back in 1916, while he was financial secretary. His sound judgment and careful handling of the local's finances had much to do with the excellent condition we find ourselves in today. While we appreciate his conduct in every office he has held, he was unexcelled as president.

For 18 years he was our president. He inaugurated the local union's death benefit, a great boon to many in their sorrow. Like Jimmie Kilroe, he attended all international conventions and was recognized as an able labor leader, which resulted in his election to the high office of International Executive Council. As president of L. U. No. 103, Frank was ever watchful of labor legislation affecting our trade. I had the pleasure on numerous occasions to accompany him and other officers, namely, former Business Agents Horneman and Capelle, International Vice President John Regan and Executive Board Member

Charlie Buckley and Financial Secretary William Doyle, to speak for or against legislation, beneficial or detrimental to us.

Forty years of service to the labor movement is an enviable record. We hope for our treasurer, Frank L. Kelley, long years of continued success and happiness.

Frank Kelley's election to the office of treasurer created a vacancy in the office of president. The executive board in compliance with the law as provided in Article 19, Section 17 of the International Constitution, elected Vice President Joseph A. Slattery to president.

It is hard to realize that 24 years have passed since I first became connected with L. U. No. 103.

While I have spoken of the service rendered by the two veterans, Kelley and Kilroe, I suppose I can be forgiven if I mention briefly that it has been my pleasure to have served on the by-law committee, election committee, international conventions, the executive board, press secretary, vice president and now president.

The great experience gained over the years will be of great benefit to me in the conduct of this all important office I now am happy to occupy.

No man can do all things alone. I realize this all important fact, as do all of you. To the end that Local Union No. 103 shall continue to prosper, and for the creation of greater work opportunities for our membership, as president of Local No. 103, I humbly request the support of each of you, and urge all to take an active interest in the affairs of the union for the common good.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

#### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

No matter how time and experience pile up on us, we are constantly being surprised by the women (God bless 'em). This scrivener job has brought to our view another facet on the fair and facile fems. We have discovered that Mrs. Electrical Worker reads the JOURNAL even more diligently than does her lord and paymaster.

Very often, a worthy Brother will tap us on the shoulder, and say, "I enjoy seeing your letters in the JOURNAL" (the old hooey, of course, but easy to listen to). "My wife reads them, too, she thinks—etc., etc." Come to find out, she studies the whole mag.; and she knows what it's all about. These Brothers are fairly representative of the membership and it's safe to assume that unionism is unanimous in a large per cent of the homes.

Not only does this team work help mightily in working out present day labor problems, but it bears directly on the success of union activities in the future. It is inevitable that children brought up in such homes will absorb the ideals of organized labor and be prepared to carry on after the parents have gone.

The charge is sometimes made that the skilled craftsmen are inaugurating a caste system, in giving their own children preference as apprentices. The custom of training young people in the various trades, who have union background and education, is the logical method of building more effective unions. If anyone wants to call this the caste system—okeh, it's the caste system.

The welcome warmth of spring is thawing out some of the smaller work, but in this local—as in most others—it takes a big job or two, as a backlog of employment, to put all the members to work.

The sick committee reports an unusually long list of ill and ailing Brothers, most of whom are grouped under the broad diagnosis:



As L. U. No. 143, Harrisburg, founded on St. Patrick's day, 1916, celebrates its anniversary with charter members and honored guests. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Charles R. Gerbig, Mrs. Carl G. Scholtz, Mrs. C. F. Preller, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., William H. Walker, Jerome Duffy, Mrs. Ira S. Davis, Mrs. C. G. Moore. Back row: Edward W. Schaffner, apprentice boy when charter was granted; Ira S. Davis and Charles R. Gerbig, charter members; C. F. Preller, Carl G. Scholtz, A. H. Morrow, recording secretary; Robert E. Redmond, financial secretary; C. G. Moore, president; John Hocker, treasurer. Schaffner is now vice president and Gerbig is business manager.



"flu sufferers." Even our stalwart business manager, Mont Silvey, had his day in bed.

Johnnie Rush, another of the local's wheel-horses, passed away this month. Active for many years in the affairs of this local, he will be sadly missed.

It would be interesting to know how many readers of the March issue of the JOURNAL recognized the epochal significance of the articles by Senator O'Mahoney and Karl Karsten—that they mark the passing of an old order, and the beginning of a new. The toilers have watched—with bewilderment; then, dismay; finally, with despair—the displacement of workers by machines. To them, the "Daggett Proposal" comes as manna in a wilderness of doubt. Now, the problem is to transmute it from "proposal" to "performance." It stretches optimism to the breaking point to suppose it will be adopted without a titanic struggle.

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

#### L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

On St. Patrick's Day 1916, the present local union was instituted and until this year no special notice was taken of the anniversary, but on Saturday evening, March 16, the membership with their ladies gathered at the William Penn Hotel for a banquet and dance.

Two of the charter members, Charles R. Gerbig and Ira S. Davis, still have their cards here and were the honored guests. The local was greatly honored by having with us Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Jerry Duffy of L. U. No. B-3; "Clem" Preller, business manager of L. U. No. 26, Washington, and Mrs. Preller; Carl Scholtz, business manager of L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore, with Mrs. Scholtz, and "Bill" Walker, assistant business manager of L. U. No. 98, Philadelphia. The boys said that they didn't want too much talking and unfortunately the guest speakers took them at their word, but at that we had some mighty talks by the visiting business managers, led off by Brother Van Arsdale. Ever since the affair, when the boys get together, they all say that they wished the speakers had talked longer, which in the opinion of the writer is the acid test of any speech.

In case any of you Brothers who have read this doubt that a small local like L. U. No. 143 could get together such an array of the best brains in the Brotherhood we submit a picture of our distinguished guests and our officers.

"CLARK OF HARRISBURG."

#### L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Rome was not built in a day, but it burned while Nero fiddled.

Rugged individualism is all dressed up and no place to go as the result of stagnated money, false economy and bank credit control. This is both cause and effect of unemployment, industrial deadlock and commodity congestion.

Available statistics reveal that 10,000,000 jobless and suffering souls are victims of paralyzed industrial control and governmental political debauchery. The old maxim places human rights before property rights and says that when human rights are safe, property rights are secure. But it seems that these truths are forgotten in this age.

Humanity should be the benefactors of modern machinery as the result of scientific research and mechanical development. The six-hour workday and 30-hour workweek is a partial remedy for unemployment.

It does not appear reasonably justified for Congress to place the money and credit control of the nation in the hands of the bankers, regardless of how honest, efficient or logically sound they might appear; and

then in emergency, or for any provocation, borrow the money back again from them and pay homage and tribute in the form of costly interest to a creature of their own creation.

We elect our Congressmen, as you know, every two years, likewise a third of our United States Senators; and we elect our President every four years; and if political debauchery or governmental contamination arises, we the people can amply cope with the situation and render our verdict accordingly at the polls on election day. I am for the right of Congress and governmental money control; and the fundamental right of the people to govern themselves democratically.

Locally: Work and business are very poor now and for some time past, but all indications point to early improvement. Notwithstanding these tough times and lack of employment, it is a great consolation to see the wonderful cooperation between our members and our local business agent, Jean Burke; and I trust that as always he will, with the cooperation of all our members, strive for local interest and Brotherhood improvement and respect for the rights of others.

Yours for local welfare and Brotherhood progress.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

#### L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

We have missed a couple issues of the JOURNAL and think that it is time we get busy and give out with a little news, so here goes. Local No. 177 has put by enough money at this time to build a new home and we are working on the plans and specs, and are trying to get it underway at the earliest moment.

All of the men are working at the present and we have two or three on permit, but this won't last much longer as the jobs that they are on are about finished, so I guess that we will soon have the old bench warmed up again, but I hope not for long.

Our State Labor Convention is to be held at Daytona Beach on April 8, 9 and 10, to which the writer is going as a delegate and will send in a report about it as soon as I return. This really will be a good convention as the political situation is all stirred up here and we are pushing one of the candidates for governor. All the labor groups all over the state are pushing him and I hope that this is one time that labor can put their shoulders to the wheel and do a real job of pushing.

The railroad locals in this state are all upset over a pipe line that the oil companies are trying to get into the state and in fact nearly did get it in. They ran a line under a crossing during the night and I expect they meant to get away with it and would have if labor had not gotten behind it and the courts made them take it out. So far it is still out. It's just the old gag, trying to do away with labor's pay and still get as much profit for the dear old stockholders.

I am enclosing a picture of some of the

local boys on one of the sub-station jobs underway here. Reading from left to right, Joe ("Rattlesnake") Green, Daytona Baker, Andrew ("Brown") Hill, "Sugar" Bud Reisen, "Lightnin'" Thompson, "Doghouse" Edwards, Booth and "Screwball" Appling, the one kneeling down is "Lightnin'" Thompson, Sr.

Well, as it is time to take on a little forage I am going to close for this time.

73's

ANDY.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

In our last letter to the WORKER we began the new year right by having all our members working and in good health. At this writing we have three Brothers on the sick list, and several loafing. Brother Collette has just been released from the hospital where he underwent a serious throat operation, and is home under a doctor's care. Brother William Smith suffered a severe hand injury when he fell from a ladder and came in contact through both legs with 440, which "shorted" in his hand, causing severe burns. Brother Fairbault suffered a smashed finger while helping to start a motor by pulling on the belt. His finger was caught between the pulley and belt, causing a severe injury and both of these Brothers lost time due to these unavoidable accidents, which is to be regretted, due to the low wages being paid by the A. C. M. Co., and the high cost of living, which means one has to keep working steady to enjoy the comforts of life the American way.

The company cut wages two-bits from the \$6.75 we were receiving, as copper dropped below \$11.50 for a few days. The former agreement stated the wages were to be kept for a period of 30 days before a reduction in pay, and if at the end of 30 days the price of copper went up, the wages were to be restored or increased according to the domestic price of copper.

There has been no reduction on rent, groceries or the necessities of life in this man's town, however. It has always been this way, wages are the first thing these corporations take away, and the last to be restored, and the price of living remains the same. It seems strange some one is always taking something away from someone who can least afford to lose it.

Now that the war drums are stilled in Finland, Herbie, that exponent of rugged individualism, should take some of that money, his "cut" anyway, and hie himself back to his adopted state and proceed to



Behind the maze of machinery of a modern substation is the work of electrical workers like these members of L. U. No. 177.



## The Rat Problem

It is now 3 a. m. Just couldn't sleep on account of thinking about the rat problem. Went to bed at 11 p. m. and between then and now thought of the following possible solutions:

First: Induce the farmer boys to act as rat policemen instead of stringing non-metallic sheathed cable in rat-infested locations.

Second: Require that a container of water be hung on installed non-metallic sheathed cable at three-foot intervals so the rats will not have to chew into the sheathed cable trying to find drinking water.

Third: Get the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals busy on the problem. Rats and squirrels must think that the non-metallic sheathed cable manufacturers are a dirty bunch when they only provide a chewable covering on live electrical conductors.

Fourth: Fool the rats by requiring a non-chewable protective covering on all electrical wiring.

A. THINKER.

P. S. It's now 5 a. m. Maybe I was all wrong at 3 a. m. because I just got an idea that maybe the farmer boys were rat policemen after all. Maybe they purposely string cable with a chewable covering as a means of electrocuting the rats. If this is the case, then the water container and non-chewable covering ideas are all wrong. What a night!

administer his bountiful charity, of which he is so fond at some one else's expense, and help to restore normalcy for all those people who have suffered so terribly during the floods in the Sacramento Valley. I still am thinking of his miners out on strike on his mine holdings also. Member, Brothers, when Herbie had the movie stars singing and cracking jokes over the radio in 1931 while the common people were denied the right to work? And now he and his ilk are having a "field day" at the expense of one of the greatest men these United States ever had in the White House. And I hope he runs again, as millions of farseeing Americans know what Hoover and his party represent. If one could put Herbie, Lewis, Vandenberg, Dewey and the rest of these presidential aspirants in a sack and shake 'em all up and pour 'em all out, between the whole bunch you wouldn't have a man among them. Nothing but hot air, and that would smell to high heaven.

I wonder whatever became of "Muddy" Waters, "Happy" Jack Gordan, "Tex" Orr and Bill Drewien, also Walt "Baby" Dahl, Brothers who used to be in and around these parts. I know where "Herbie" Joiner and Cliff Howard ("Short-time Shorty") are. How is the family, Brothers?

Be good, Brothers!

JOE MEEK.

### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The railroad electricians of Detroit submit their usual monthly report.

The A. B. C. bowling convention has brought many people and much extra work to the car lighting boys here.

Local Union No. 205 is sponsoring an electrical class in work peculiar to this district, which has been attended very well.

This school, in addition to the bowling team and baseball team, serves well to illustrate the good that can be done to have members of a local mix in events that interest them and cement their friendships.

We have been conducting a one-local campaign for a week's vacation with pay. Despite the apparent disinterest, we are convinced that soon this plan will have been accomplished.

We are also campaigning for a differential in pay between electrical workers and other railroad craftsmen. It is a sad commentary on railroad electrical workers to know that city electricians receive from \$1.25 to \$2 per hour, while we earn the astounding figure of 86 cents per hour.

Local Union No. B-3, New York City, is given the entire first page of correspondence section each month in their 30-hour week campaign. This would give the railroad electricians \$25.80 per week to support a family.

Do the officers of the I. B. E. W. who represent Local Union No. 205, Detroit, think we can live on this?

I suggest that Vice President C. J. McGlogan, who represents the railroads, give our views on this subject.

RICHARD FRIEL.

### L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

In the daily exercise of our efforts to keep body and souls of ourselves and our dear ones together, we sometimes forget to impart our surroundings to others. In this connection it may be stated, as you already know, that news from No. 214, C. & N. W. Railway, has been scarce, the last bit of news coming from our worthy Brother Charles Foote, president and recording secretary. While this action of mine is the duty of Brother Foote, I am consciously substituting for him, hoping to find something in the news items from him the next month.

It is indeed unfortunate that the first

news item I report should be of deaths occurring amongst our family, the deaths of Brother W. Myers, December 24, 1939; Brother A. Knisely, February 16, 1940; Brother R. George, February 28, 1940, and Brother J. Jorda, March 19, 1940.

Brother Myers, of Eagle Grove, Iowa, joined L. U. No. 214, June, 1919, pensioned by the railway in 1929, secured withdrawal card in 1929 and was placed on I. O. pension rolls October, 1939, during all of this time remaining a loyal and faithful member of the I. B. E. W.

Brother A. Knisely, of Milwaukee, Wis., was initiated in L. U. No. 214 on September 6, 1918, and when in 1931 he was laid off due to prosperity he was forced to apply for withdrawal, which was granted, and at the time of death, due to automobile accident, was a member of the I. O. Brother Knisely was active in L. U. No. 214 for many years, serving as an officer of Milwaukee local board for a long time. We regret his untimely passing.

Brother Roy George was inducted into L. U. No. 214 in November, 1936, and was a member of L. U. No. 214 at the time of death. While Brother George was not active in our local, we could at all times count on his support. His reserved manner won him the commendations of his fellow employees.

Brother Jacob Jorda, our latest casualty, was one of three Brothers who saw the light of progress of trade unionism almost from the inception of L. U. No. 214, and was received into our councils in July, 1917. Unfortunately, illness overtook him in 1935 and he was forced to request a withdrawal in June, 1936, and here it may be said in passing that the hand of true brotherly love was exemplified by his fellow employee members of L. U. No. 214 at California Avenue coach yards by assisting him financially in carrying forward in the I. B. E. W. unto death. This action cannot be commended too highly, which was greatly appreciated by Brother Jorda and family.

Here again in this quite lengthy narrative of true friendship and assistance the background lies in the spirit and devotion of our principles and common interests which has its outlet in our local union, a part of the I. B. E. W. In each case both the I. B. E. W. and the local union responded promptly to meet their financial obligations accorded membership in the I. B. E. W.

Turning now to other subjects, we are sorry to advise that force reductions and



Ready for the day's work with one of the light-heavy trucks for the Bureau of Power and Light, Los Angeles, Calif. Standing, left to right: "Red" the bookkeeper, Brother McMurrey, helper; Brother R. H. Means, lineman; Brother Tom Birchfield, Brother Dan Winslow. Down in front, Brother Todd, helper. Brother Winslow's I. B. E. W. card has 23 years in good standing, while Brother Birchfield's card shows 23 unblemished years.



other economical practices on the part of management have forced many of our members on the street in recent months and at present the outlook is none too bright for the future.

In Chicago, February 10 and 11, 1940, action was taken in the general chairmen's conference in conformity with the policy of the I. B. E. W. on railroads on the much discussed and controversial question of jurisdictional disputes. This has been a burning issue on many properties, especially during recent years, due to the evolutionary processes coming on the railroads, especially in air conditioning and Diesel power.

Another important thought in the mind

of the railroad worker today, receiving considerable attention and rightly so, is the question of annual vacations with pay and an increase in wages. Annual vacation with pay is a justified demand, especially as it concerns the federated crafts. We have earned it through increased efficiency, resulting in more productivity. Lip service alone is not sufficient. Concentrated efforts are needed. Our executives have already received numerous letters and resolutions on the subject. Our own executive, Brother McGlogan (who, by the way, we are pleased to hear is improving in health), is on record in favor of the vacations. Let's go together and deluge our officers with mail on

the subject. If you are sincere in wanting vacations with pay, it is your duty as an I. B. E. W. railroad electrical worker to attend your meetings, lend assistance to your local officers on the question, and last, but not least, express your views individually and collectively in the form of letters to the proper authority.

There are many questions which should receive our attention today. We should today resolve to attend as many of our local meetings as possible to prepare for the future, to devise ways and means for the opportune time. Briefly, a few of these questions are: Increase in wages, shortening of the workweek without loss in annual compensation, proper and necessary amendments to our Retirement Act gained through experiences of the past, great unemployment benefits, selection and election of friends to national and state offices. Many more items could be enumerated, but these few will suffice for the present. Don't let a few active Georges do it. Let's all get together on the questions at issue.

This letter is getting quite lengthy, but I must make mention of our Third Annual May-Time Dance, Saturday, May 11, 1940. Place: Holters Hall, 633 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago. Price: 40 cents.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to note a greater interest taken by our railroad local unions in the columns of our JOURNAL on subjects of interest to all of us. Let's keep the good work up.

A. M. CORAZZA.



## BACKGROUND OF BROTHERHOOD

Pioneer electrical workers, running telegraph lines along the Southern Pacific, looked like this in April, 1890. They looked exactly like this, for this photograph, taken at Glidden, Texas, shows one of the crews. However, in spite of the decorative draping of tools and hooks, this is a Sunday picture. The boys didn't wear their derby hats or white shirts to work. The handlebar mustaches, however, were regular scenery.

Sturdy, courageous men like these formed the material from which the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was built. Many of these very men became members shortly after the Brotherhood was organized in 1891. Among them was J. T. (Jack) Bramlette (fifth from left, standing), who sent us this historic photograph. He became a charter member of Local Union No. 66, Houston, Texas, when this local was organized in 1894. As linemen in the natural course of their trade got in plenty of traveling, many locals gave hospitality in turn to Brother Bramlette's card. Among them were Galveston Local No. 71, No. 128 of Alton (both of which lost their charters), Local Union No. 309, of St. Louis, and Local Union No. 649, of Alton, Ill. He has been an I. O. member since 1919. Brother Bramlette's long and honorable record as an I. B. E. W. member received recognition in 1934, when he was placed on Brotherhood pension. He is now over 70, but never lost his interest in his union. Another member of the crew who went into the union at his earliest opportunity was W. J. Peters, who became financial

secretary of Local Union No. 66. We are sure there are many others in this picture who became Brotherhood members.

But as the veteran lineman says, the crews were always moving, and always changing.

"We seldom knew a man by his name," says Brother Bramlette. "It would be St. Joe, Joplin, K. C. or Jeff. Many of them knew me only as Texas. This was a big job and Western Union gathered us from several states. We sometimes had 25 men, and other times just four or five. A fellow who worked on a job over two months was an old timer. We were almost a year building from Houston to Flatonia. I was the only man to stay on that job all the way and I think it is safe to say that there were 400 different men on this job during the time it was in progress. Some of them were with us about four different times.

"My happiest remembrances are of some of these old-timers—Marion Spurgeon, Bill Haskins, Andrew McNevans, Roland Reed, Big Dan McNeal, Yank Taylor, Spud Murphy, and one we called 'The Wandering Jew.' If any of them should read this, I wish they would get in touch with me.

"After the job was finished we all scattered. My own travels while working at the trade took me all the way across the States before settling down at Alton in 1906."

Brother Bramlette is still in Alton, receiving pension from the Brotherhood and from the telephone company. His home is at 123 East Eighth Street.

### L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.

Editor:

As my appointment as scribe came late in February, I was unable to prepare material in due time for the last issue of our JOURNAL.

I guess the boys will be surprised to see Local No. 223 represented in our WORKER this month. It has been a long time since there has been any news from our local.

Our last article was reported in by our faithful Brother, Horace Creamer, who is now one of our leading police inspectors. In spite of the fact of his promotion, he occasionally attends our meetings and still retains his interest among our Brothers. He is still our old Horace—"Let's play hearts, boys!"

Things have been rather dull for the last two months. The season is due to open soon, we hope, if we ever get rid of the snow up here. There is very little construction going on in this district. Work available is being fairly distributed among our unemployed Brothers.

Brother Berquist was elected recording secretary to fill the vacancy left by Brother Holton, who resigned due to other important activities. Brother Carlson was elected auditor, succeeding Brother Bailey.

All Brothers take off their hats to the resigning boys for the faithful service they have rendered within the past years.

TED.

### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The Easter parade this year was held on skis and bob sleds, and egg rolling was done with snow shovels. Dale Noggle, Jay Swank, and Carl Standriff were the latest ones to be taken over the Indiana line by Schumaker. Carl joined the Hoosier Club, known as the Bergoff Grill, at one forty-five per member. For shame, Carl, didn't you know that Floyd gets a commission on each Ohio sucker he brings over the line? Ellsworth Wingered recently invented a new tamper-proof seal for his dinner kit. And it is quite a success for keeping any one out, including himself.





The newest type of lighting with fluorescent tubes as installed at the Reliable Furniture Company, Akron, Ohio, by members of L. U. No. B-306.

Before leaving home he solders his lunch box shut, then cuts it open with a knife.

J. C. Kelly informs me that his address has been changed from 1010 Palmwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio, to 1140 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Z. Z. Miller has joined the regular morning jam around Charles Sullivan's desk and is hob-nobbing with the line department's four hundred. Foreman Miller now, if you please, after 18 years as troubleman. It was predicted that he wouldn't be steady when he took the trouble job. Frank Siems and Carl Standriff are looking for a set of tools, as they are to find out how the job looks from the top. Awards were given to our safe drivers on March 25. Several awards were given for 13 years safe driving, a record to be mighty proud of. The booby prize went to Martin Graham for the eighth consecutive year.

Jim Roberts has reported for heavy duty again after a short period of light duty due to slight injuries to his back, and Deacon Harry Hoover is again making it the hard way, after being in full charge of the switching crew at Tiffin sub for a few weeks, assigned him after injuries to his foot.

Received a very interesting letter from Shappie from up there in British Columbia, with news clippings of flowers in bloom in December. Then in March JOURNAL it shows a winter scene that is quite the contrary to the picture he drew. What's wrong, Shappie?

Henry Facker, one of our retired members and now of the I. O., is on the sick list at this writing, but will soon be back with us.

Nelson Sasse has not answered the morning roll call for several weeks, due to an illness caused by molar-etis and general run-down condition. And Jack Hayes has not worked since January. Another member here walking the streets is Jess Peck. He is our new inspector and walking is his job. All of you oil up the fishing tackle for by the time this JOURNAL comes out you will find me along the river and if you are up that way, drop in.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Editor:

We want to thank Paterson Local No. 102, and also Trenton Local No. 269 for their help in putting some of our boys to work.

Work is very slow here at present, but we hope for the best.

Brother Shaffer, our business agent, is hard at work on organizing the maintenance men in the local factories. Our local, being a small one, I am giving all the boys a nickname that I think is suitable for each one: R. "Late" Adams, W. "Poppy" Akins, T. "Iron Nerve" Bannister, B. "Lampy" Bowden, R. "Scowly" Larmour, J. "Quiet" Schaffer, D. "Rosebud" Richardson, J. "Eleven O'clock" Richardson, J. "Check Writer" King, W. "Car Smasher" Grollemund, W. "Calco Breaker" Schaffer, J. "Lodge" Patterson, A. "Reade" Hansen, W. "Dice" Dalley, F. "Maintenance" Drake, S. "Woodcock" Debbie, J. "Silent" Lubeck, E. "Shadow" Toman, J. "Assessment" Hurley, R. "Parrette" Hann, F. "Horse" Harding, S. "Unconstitutional" Haberle, C. "Easy Going" Peterson, L. "Elk" Peterson, W. "List" Barrett, R. "Dues Relief" Cartwright, G. "Commissioner" Jackson, J. "Trailer" Martin, R. "Searing" Morril, A. "B. X." Parrette, T. "Is That Right" Lepper, and last but not least, J. "Punch Drunk" George.

So I now close, and till next time, say good-bye.

JACK GEORGE.

#### L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

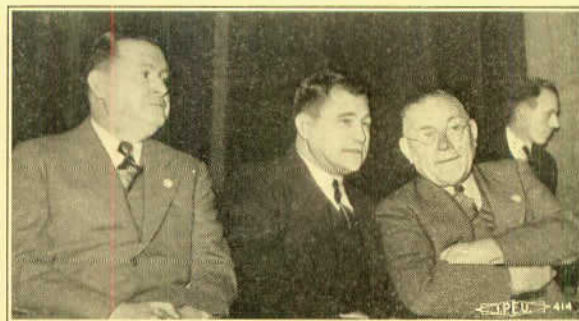
Close association and cooperation of all craft unions in this vicinity have brought to this district the enviable distinction of being one of the best organized districts in the country. No one organization could bring about this condition alone—but all crafts joining hands, working together. We, members of Local Union No. B-309, feel that our organization has been particularly active, much distinction and honor have come to various members of our local union for the part played by them as individuals and as representatives in the local labor movement. It is

my belief that not enough importance is attached to affiliation with central bodies in various communities. Local Union No. B-309 is affiliated with all such bodies within our jurisdiction and we have the close cooperation of all the other trades through our affiliations.

The following members of Local No. B-309 have been particularly active in the labor movement and are now serving in the following capacities: Brother George Fischer, vice president of the Belleville (Illinois) Trades Assembly; Brother Henry Digman, president of the Tri City Trades Council at Granite City, Ill.; Brother Jim Vowells, president of the Edwardsville Trades Council (Illinois); Brother H. H. Harrison, secretary-treasurer of the Jefferson City (Missouri) Central Trades Council. Probably the one who has served the longest and who has become the best known for his efforts in behalf of the labor movement in general in this jurisdiction is Brother Fern R. Rauch, who has served as secretary and representative of the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union for the past eight years. Brother A. L. Wegener, who is now an international representative of the I. B. E. W., served several years as president of the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and did much to build up a reputation for fairness and integrity for the local labor movement, but his duties as international representative kept him away from the local scene to such an extent that he felt it only fair to turn the reins of chairmanship over to one who could be on hand to deal with matters as they arose.

On January 20, 1940, the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union celebrated its forty-first anniversary—highlighting the celebration with a banquet for President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. President Green spoke before a large audience after the banquet and later a reception was held in his honor at the Broadview Hotel in East St. Louis. Members of Local Union No. B-309 played a prominent part in this celebration as Brother Fern Rauch acted as master of ceremonies for the evening and Brother A. L. Wegener was on the committee to welcome President Green. Mayor John T. Connors, of East St. Louis, made a short speech of welcome to President Green and complimented the East St. Louis labor organizations on their progress and suggested that the liberal spirit of labor would be a profitable example for politicians. President Green installed the newly elected officers of the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. This was the first occasion where any central body ever had a public installation.

We feel that central trades councils, when operating efficiently, are of great benefit to the individual crafts—for here ideas are exchanged, common causes espoused, jurisdic-



Distinguished guests honored the forty-first anniversary of the founding of the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. From left to right: Mayor John T. Connors of East St. Louis; A. L. Wegener, I. B. E. W. international representative and business manager of L. U. No. B-309; President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.



tional adjustments are made, and so are knit the bonds of fraternalism.

With the cooperation and assistance of the various other craft unions we have been able to keep C. I. O. activities in this vicinity to a minimum. A C. I. O. building trades group has been formed in one of the outlying suburbs of East St. Louis, but, due to the cooperation of all crafts we have been able to keep them off of any building trades work in this vicinity. Steel plants all over the country have been centers of activity for the C. I. O. and the steel plants in this locality have been no exception. However, due to concentrated activity and our close affiliations, we are organizing our craftsmen in these steel plants, taking them away from the ranks of the C. I. O. We are also organizing the electricians in one of the large paint manufacturing companies in this district which was formerly dominated by the C. I. O.

Labor is respected in this vicinity—many of our fellow unionists are active in civic and political affairs of the community. We

believe in affiliation—not only within our labor circle—we reach out to grasp the hand of every progressive, instructive movement that may be of help to us and we to them. We are keeping step, marching along together all toward the same goal.

Enclosed is a picture taken at the recent celebration of the forty-first anniversary of the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. From left to right are: John T. Connors, mayor of East St. Louis, Ill.; Brother A. L. Wegener, international representative of the I. B. E. W. and business manager of Local Union No. B-309, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

JAMES ALTIC.

#### L. U. NO. B-327, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-327 has celebrated its first anniversary. We came through the year with smooth sailing. We are all pulling together and things are going over with a "bang."

We've just come through a blizzard and then on top of that one of the worst sleet storms in years. Every one of us worked hard during the blizzard. Our trucks took us as far as they could and then we had to get out and walk, plow or roll, it made no difference which, as long as we got to our destination. Roads were blocked all over and when they were finally opened the wind blew them shut again.

We all got quite a lot of overtime on that storm and the snow was just beginning to melt when the ice storm started in. It started on Sunday and Sunday night saw all the men out. Together with the weight of the ice and the wind several of our towers shifted, any number of poles fell and the wires looked like giant spider webs. Whole towns were in darkness. Candles, lamps and oil stoves rose sky high in prices and finally couldn't be bought at all. Homes without heat were abandoned.

The wires were four or five times bigger than their usual sizes. Seventeen gangs from

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1939.

### ASSETS

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Bonds   | \$1,314,001.94 |
| United States and Canadian Government   |                |
| States, Provinces and Cities  | \$139,349.09   |
| Railroads   | 42,044.78      |
| Public Utilities  | 992,902.07     |
| Industrial and Miscellaneous  | 139,706.00     |
| Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values of December 31, 1939. |                |
| Stocks  | 165,280.73     |
| Public Utilities  | \$100,846.23   |
| Banks and Insurance Companies   | 36,684.50      |
| Industrial and Miscellaneous  | 27,750.00      |
| Carried at market values of December 31, 1939.  |                |
| First Mortgage Loans  | 3,114,755.00   |
| Loans maturing in six years or less   | \$94,116.65    |
| Federal Housing Insured Loans   | 1,193,458.69   |
| Monthly Amortized Loans   | 1,827,179.66   |
| Real Estate Owned   | 621,076.40     |
| Home Office Building  | \$546,076.40   |
| Other Real Estate   | 75,000.00      |
| Cash in Banks and Office  | 464,663.84     |
| Interest and Rents Accrued  | 48,892.85      |
| Other Assets  | 82,851.90      |
| Total Admitted Assets   | \$5,811,522.66 |

\*Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.

### LIABILITIES

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Death Claims due and unpaid   | \$29,891.33 |
| Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year | 21,625.00   |
| Advance Assessments   | 18,925.20   |
| Other Liabilities   | 1,694.15    |
| Total Liabilities   | \$72,135.68 |

### INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1939

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Income  |              |
| Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees | \$920,057.20 |
| Interest, Mortgage Loans                      | 155,470.31   |
| Interest, Collateral Loans                    | 21.67        |
| Interest, Bonds                               | 82,984.08    |
| Dividends on Stocks                           | 6,385.71     |
| Rents   | 69,662.65    |

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets | 6,934.07       |
| Total Cash Income                            | \$1,241,515.69 |

### Disbursements

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Death Claims                                     | \$527,150.15 |
| Salaries of Trustees                             | 9.00         |
| Salaries of Employees                            | 53,142.12    |
| Insurance Department Fees                        | 212.00       |
| Rent   | 10,316.50    |
| Advertising, Printing and Stationery             | 1,106.85     |
| Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone        | 1,592.27     |
| Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums               | 1,334.06     |
| Publications                                     | 123.00       |
| Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings                   | 606.92       |
| Legal Expenses and Fees                          | 4,443.72     |
| Furniture and Fixtures                           | 394.00       |
| Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate | 46,782.80    |
| Auditing   | 750.00       |
| Taxes, Federal, Personal Property, etc.          | 4,265.27     |
| Contributions                                    | 590.00       |
| Losses on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets      | 373.15       |
| Miscellaneous                                    | 6,039.30     |
| Total Cash Disbursements                         | \$659,231.11 |
| Excess Cash Income over Cash Disbursements       | \$582,284.58 |

### Exhibit of Certificates

|   | Number | Amount          |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1938                           | 80,181 | \$51,983,925.00 |
| Benefit Certificates written during the year                              | 13,665 |                 |
| Benefit Certificates revived during the year                              | 88     | 63,475.00       |
| Benefit Certificates increased during the year                            |        | 7,217,650.00    |
| Total   | 93,934 | \$59,265,050.00 |
| Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year | 6,216  | 1,456,800.00    |
| Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1939                     | 87,718 | \$57,808,250.00 |
| Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year         | 636    | \$526,950.00    |
| Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year         | 5,580  | \$929,850.00    |

### Exhibit of Death Claims

|                                 |     |              |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Claims unpaid December 31, 1938 | 40  | \$30,091.48  |
| Claims reported during the year | 636 | 526,950.00   |
| Total                           | 676 | \$557,041.48 |
| Claims paid during the year     | 591 | 527,150.15   |
| Balance                         | 85  | \$29,891.33  |
| Claims rejected during the year | 45  |              |
| Claims unpaid December 31, 1939 | 40  | \$29,891.33  |



*Dan Moley, a member of this organization for 28 years, died on December 26, 1939. At the time of his death, he was field representative of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee. His associates knew and liked him well. This poem, written in his memory by William J. Moore of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee staff, expresses the sentiment of his associates:*

#### DANIEL MOLEY

As one whose name he bore  
Defied the Persian's royal wrath,  
And chose the savage company of ferocious beasts  
To submission to the idolator's will—  
So Our Friend,  
Not threat or bribe or  
Deft display of flatterer's art  
Beguiled his feet from Honor's path.  
Erect he walked, nor feared  
To meet the gaze of any man.  
Kindliness and gentleness his weapons were—  
From choice—and not from lack  
Of heart or skill to wield the sword.  
How well he used them to sustain  
His faith in God and friends  
The record of his life now shows.  
Sadly we view it, not in tears,  
But in proud remembrance.

WILLIAM J. MOORE.

Pennsylvania and Maryland were called in, consisting of 70 men. Fifteen of our men in the meter department were put on trucks to work, together with our 30 men in the line department, making in the vicinity of 115 men altogether. We worked day and night, stopping only to eat and for a few hours sleep. The falling ice was our biggest danger, that and the weight of it, causing trees to fall. There were enough brush and trees lying around to make the desert look like a picnic grove.

But it's over now and we are all rested so we can sit back and go over it in our minds. In years to come we can relate to our grandchildren "Now the blizzard and sleet storm of 1940—"

We would like to hear from our Brothers; we know we haven't joined in with our letters very often but in the future we will try to do better.

KENNETH BALL.

#### L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE Editor:

Latest reports from the Pine Tree State indicate considerable activity in Local No. 333. The executive board elected Morris Blumenthal as chairman and Richard F. LeGrow, secretary, at its meeting on March 15. Other members attending were James P. Kilmartin, representing cable and underground departments, Portland division; Edward Welch, cable and underground, Biddeford division; Morris Blumenthal, station repairs and refrigeration; Richard LeGrow, station operators; Ed. Morin, gas department, Biddeford; John Dimmer, garage pitmen and armature winders; Tony Grant, Sanford and Berwick division, named member at large.

Much interest is being taken by the membership in the new agreement that has been opened in order to make some changes in the wage scales. After discussion it was voted to seek wage adjustments by departmental increases. Reports released by the U. S. Department of Labor show that the cost of living has advanced by 5 per cent in the last year.

The meter reading department is now 100 per cent in the local. Several new members have been added to our rolls and the workers employed by our company that have not previously been members have at last seen the light and are convinced that

their economic condition can be bettered only through membership in the I. B. E. W. and Local No. 333, headed so ably by President Philip T. Place, assisted by Vice President Frank Lynch, Secretary Raymond Boudway, Financial Secretary Paul P. Conroy, Treasurer John Dimmer and the executive board.

The company has changed over the Sewall Street distribution station from 2,300-volt system to 4,000 volts, making the jobs of station repairmen and linemen and cablemen more hazardous.

Well, with the agreement to be adjusted, our negotiating committee will have their hands full. Three years have elapsed since the present one was signed and many things have happened since.

The boys are looking forward to meeting our esteemed international secretary at the Maine State Federation of Labor convention, starting June 11 for four days.

HORACE E. HOWE.

#### L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Since last writing, our winter seems to be on the wane and let's hope spring is just around the corner. We also hope that the arrival of Brother James Brodrick will properly introduce the vernal season.

All the boys seem to be enjoying the best of health except Brother Thomas Hennessey, who we regret to state is not improving as rapidly as we would like to chronicle.

Our executive has now about completed the new schedule of rates and classifications, which will prove most beneficial if successfully brought into force in its entirety.

On Friday, March 15, which date we won't forget for a long time, the local assembled at the Parish Hall to bid farewell to one of our members who is about to leave us in the near future. When, at the appointed hour, the boys arrived, the evening's entertainment began with a game of "45," at the conclusion of which the card sharks who were successful were presented with the trophies, the spoils of their skill. Brother A. Coffin was the lucky winner of the first prize, and Brother Esau Burton the proud possessor of the last. The prizes were presented by the master of ceremonies, Brother F. M. Shapleigh, who acquitted himself with his usual grace and skill.

Presentations now being the order of the evening, the guest of honor, Brother W. Newhook, was now presented with a very handsome gift, a token of regard and esteem from the Brothers.

This presentation was made by the president, Brother J. C. Sullivan. Although taken by surprise, Brother Newhook made a very fitting reply and assured the boys that this souvenir would always be numbered amongst his most treasured possessions.

During the evening the contributions of the members consisting of speeches, songs, instrumental solos and tap dancing specialties which though impromptu were of very high order and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The singing of the "Ode to Newfoundland" closed a most memorable evening in the history of the local. RONALD GRIFFIN.

#### L. U. NO. 565, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Editor:

It has been called to the attention of the secretary of Local No. 565 that the duty of writing a letter to the WORKER goes with the job, so we will try to satisfy the critics.

Local No. 565 is a very small local and if one is to write of the doings here he would have to have a very vivid imagination.

Another handicap is the thought that one might injure someone's feelings or say something that would be misconstrued.

The writer can look back over 38 years' connection with the electrical industry, from the time when a day's work was no specified hours, and if we worked on Sunday, we received as a ground hand the grand sum of 83 cents with board, the same as any other day, to the present 40-hour week and time and one-half for overtime, and top pay for linemen of \$1.15 per hour in this locality.

As we read the letters from different locals and hear of improved conditions, one cannot help having a feeling of pride that we have a part, even though it be small, in this movement.

We believe that the mere fact that a local union is in existence has a psychological effect on the nonunion workers and that sooner or later it will bear fruit.

If this letter has been rather vague and noncommittal, we hope the Brothers will understand. H. E. SMITH.



Look out for this man. He poses as a member of the Brotherhood, carrying a card and permits, but he is NOT a member. He has defrauded many Brotherhood members and others with bad checks. Last heard of in Tulsa, Okla., where he was held by police 11 days and then released. He is wanted by the sheriff of South Belvidere, Ill., on a state warrant for forgery. Name: Charles Merle Smith; age, 51; height, six feet one inch; weight, 216; build, muscular; eyes, blue; hair gray and complexion ruddy. He has a small, prominent mole slightly below right eye.



## L. U. NO. 592, VINELAND, N. J.

Editor:

Each one breaks into the JOURNAL by stating they are first attempters and not at all gifted for journalism; but in reading the different letters, we find much to digest. Our Local No. 592 is young and has been going through those difficulties that befall all beginners; but now, I believe, we will soon be ready to take our place in the ranks of veterans.

The writer was much impressed with the article on the solution for unemployment by Senator O'Mahoney and also the Daggett proposal. I believe it is worth a conscientious trial. I am a firm believer in "trying anything once if it has possibilities."

Hertle, of L. U. No. B-3, in his last month's article tries to point out the danger of losing gains made in the past years. I wonder if all the boys realize the pressure being put on in Washington by the 36,000 vested interests and some of the decisions by the courts lately. It would be well to have your candidate write you where he stands in relation to labor. Something you can take back to him if he sells you out.

The Central Labor Union has just been organized in this section. We see great possibilities for this body, and a lot of hard work. We used to be better organized than we are today, although conditions are getting better. The one big job they can do is to get the different trades together and work out a "mutual assistance pact." Already this body has been successful in getting a labor man appointed on the Board of Shell Fisheries and getting work for two electricians on a job that was being installed unfair. We trust this body will improve working conditions in this territory. A central body and also the state need your support at this time. Affiliate!

Work here is very slow and does not seem promising. We trust something will break soon, as some of us are very anxious to get a-going. We had one job this winter that used several man hours, and Camden local used two of our boys and Paterson used one of our gang. To those locals, many thanks and more power to you. If no work and it gets warmer, we have one consolation—fishing. Plans have not yet been formulated for one of our biannual fishing parties but—any of you boys who want to go along, send name, address, license number of car and paid up card. You will be escorted to one of the best days on Delaware Bay you ever had. Casting Fred took all the honors on our last trip.

"HURRY UP" ORR.

## L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

First, as to local news: We are pleased to note that our sister Local No. B-302, of Richmond, Calif., has adopted the seven-hour day. It is thus that we make progress toward our goal, the 30-hour week. At our regular meeting of March 8, Local No. 595 increased the legislative committee to seven members in anticipation of the added work necessary to study the various measures that will appear on this year's ballots. Among these will be a mis-named "California Labor Relations Act;" also, very likely, a proposition to substitute a "unicameral" legislature for the present two-chamber system, of which more later.

In addition, many candidates, good, bad, and indifferent, will seek our endorsement and our votes; so, we believe it is well to "look at the record" as the "happy warrior" used to say. A safe criterion by which to gauge a politician's future actions is to review his past record. In looking over the names of the legislators who voted against

our electrical inspection bills, in the regular 1939 session at Sacramento, it is decidedly significant that we note these same names again among those who voted against an adequate relief program in the emergency session just concluded. Also, in passing, permit us to suggest to any locals in the state, who may wish to know how their legislators voted on the electrical measures at the last regular session, to communicate with Brother Al Speede, secretary, California State Electrical Association, Local Union No. 40, Hollywood, Calif., who will be glad to supply the information.

And while we are speaking of elections and legislative committees, it is especially timely to discuss the whole problem of the legislative branch of government.

Although America is a young country, there are some ways in which we are literally bound and shackled by traditions. One outstanding example of this is our two-house state legislature. Actually, there is no theoretical ground for two houses, it is merely an historical "hangover." As young colonies we desired to imitate the mother country's House of Lords and House of Commons; also because we were colonial possessions the English governor had his "governor's council" in addition to the popular representative body. So the custom grew and we have never done anything about changing it, until today we have huge, unwieldy, committee-controlled legislative bodies that have a tendency to be irresponsible and as slippery as the proverbial eel.

For what actually has happened is this: Large legislative bodies have defeated their own ends and the real legislative power becomes centralized in a small forceful "machine" group which is more interested in action and "railroading" than in deliberation or consideration. Any person who has ever visited a state legislature in action comes away stunned and shocked by the carelessness and indifference to their work which characterizes the majority of our law-makers. This can be traced back to the divided re-

sponsibility occasioned by two houses. The tendency is to assume that a mistake committed in one house will be corrected in the other. It all encourages the great American game of "passing the buck." Members try to dodge responsibility for their legislative action by placing the blame on the other house. Running like a muddy undercurrent to the legislative system is the work of the lobbyist. Our complicated two-chambered legislature, with the attendant committee system, plays directly into the hands of those people who are seeking favors from the legislators they would not dare ask for openly.

The answer to the problem is, of course, the unicameral legislature. Up to recently the unicameral legislature was only a topic for academic debate, but it was actually put into practice by the state of Nebraska and has held two sessions. Developments there were closely watched by politicians and administrators, and contrary to all dire predictions the Nebraska legislature is highly successful and has saved the state money by cutting down on the amount needed for printing the daily journal, session laws, the amount for transportation and mileage, etc. The advantages of greater simplicity and higher visibility of a single chamber were brought out in Nebraska. The public eagerly followed the action and voting of their respective legislators, and the smaller number meant that the public could more directly place responsibility. In other words, they are able to punish the unworthy and reward the faithful, and by giving the legislature full authority were able to hold them to account for their actions.

A point which is so often overlooked in discussion is that the unicameral legislature is in line with our whole modern trend for a more direct government; the direct election of Senators, direct primaries, the initiative, and the referendum. And to those who still protest that we must have two houses to check each other we answer that the business of modern government is too huge and too important to have our legislatures wasting



Savings make employment in a novel cable repair department of the Detroit Edison Company. This department, which is a part of the underground department, takes old cable that has been damaged and reclaims it by cutting out the bad spots and putting in a duct splice, or more than one if necessary, until sufficient length is established for a section. Savings to the company in one year amounted to \$35,000. In this department four men have a combined service record of 122 years. Frank Hoefflein has 28 years of service, Fred Edgar has 28 years of service, J. J. McHugh has 22 years of service, "Doc" Webber 44 years of service. Hoefflein, Edgar and McHugh are members of Local No. 17, I. B. E. W., and Foreman Doc Webber is a former member. The cable records show that the duct splices stand up as well as the cable. The splicers receive the prevailing scale of wages and, of course, have work that is in out of the weather, and not out in the manholes.



time by playing "checking" games with each house. We have sufficient and adequate check in our courts. And furthermore, "wherever democracy is progressive, wherever the people become more united and better educated, there the idea of a checking chamber disappears."

For as Woodrow Wilson said, "Self government should be a straightforward thing of simple method, single, unstinted power and clear responsibility." AUGUST GERARD.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again. Plenty of news and plenty of work ahead for the old A. F. of L. President Green, of the A. F. of L., and his co-workers are here in Atlanta, Ga., and representatives from 10 southeastern states in attendance mapping plans for new members and new organizations. Our governor, mayor, Federation officers, presidents of industrial plants and utility companies were all here in attendance to meet the chief and hear his plans.

It seems that the drive that the A. F. of L. is about to put on will divert from our old policy of craft unionism. It will probably consist of the following: Laboring people of the white collar class, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.; service trades employees; retail store workers; insurance salesmen; workers in chemical plants and allied "war industries" plants; and what is left in the textile plants that the C. I. O. overlooked. Personally I think this is a pretty good job, but I am sure that results will follow.

Reading the old JOURNAL's February issue, I was gratified to see that Local No. B-3 has drafted a resolution demanding that the split be patched.

President Dan Tracy, of the I. B. E. W., was another honor guest of our city and also spoke on this program for expansion.

I am sorry to note that being in a railroad local and the 1940 plans being formulated here for this territory, there was not a single international officer of the railroad electrical department at this meeting. Some support, but no more than expected. We have in this territory several railroads employing electricians who are not carrying cards. It is my hope and wish that these men will be waited upon by the proper authorities who are being paid for this service.

Our local this year has had a fine attendance at all meetings. Our new by-laws are certainly getting results from the gentlemen who lag behind with their dues.

THE SENTINEL.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

For our contribution to the JOURNAL of the April issue we very appropriately introduce to our readers Brother Gordon Anderson. Andy and the anniversary committee have just completed about the best job possible in the way of a local union social event.

Our congratulations to Andy, Ed. Sibre, Bill Lucke, Ted Flood, Lynn Wheeler, "Pappy" Pierce and Tony Coppola, a committee that functioned like well oiled machinery as the results will testify.

Following is Brother Anderson's letter:

On the evening of March 16, 1940, Local Union No. 654 held a banquet in honor of their first anniversary at the Chester Arms Hotel roof garden, Chester, Pa.

We deeply regretted that due to pressing business matters International President Tracy was unable to attend, but were greatly consoled by having Brother James Cristiano, I. O. representative, as President Tracy's personal representative.

We were highly honored by the presence of International Vice President Edward F. Kloter, who attended with his charming and delightful secretary, Miss Lang. Miss Lang captured the hearts of our members and now has a standing invitation to all of our social functions.

Knowing that Vice President Kloter arose from a sick bed and came all the way from New York City to attend our affair, it can be visualized how much we appreciated such an effort in our behalf. We hope that our banquet will serve as the tonic that speeds him to his usual good health.

Vice President Kloter's speech was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. He remarked that while Brother Cristiano might have been the stork for L. U. No. 654, he was the grand-daddy. Everyone, of course, loves their grand-dads and we have the highest esteem for ours.

Brother Cristiano, in his talk, graciously accepted his introduction as the stork who delivered L. U. No. 654 to Chester, Pa., and expressed his great pleasure in seeing us grow to a place of respect within the Brotherhood.

It was indeed a pleasure to have so many of our neighboring business managers and their wives as our guests. We thank them for their words of encouragement and good wishes and trust that we will always enjoy their friendships.

Among the visiting business managers, were: Brother John Doran, L. U. No. B-439, Camden, N. J.; Brother Clayton Smith, L. U.

No. 380, Norristown, Pa., and Brother J. J. Novak, L. U. No. 610, Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Managers Brother Robert T. Moody and Brother William Walker, L. U. No. B-98, Philadelphia, Pa., were unable to attend due to pressing business out of town, but were ably represented by Brother James Rogan, I. O. representative, who gave us a dandy speech. Realizing that business comes before pleasure, we regret that Business Manager Rupert Jahn, L. U. No. 269, Trenton, N. J., was unable to attend.

We were keenly disappointed to learn that Business Manager Charles Madden, L. U. No. 313, Wilmington, Del., would be unable to attend. Local Union No. 313, we are proud to state, has the admiration and respect of each and every officer and member of L. U. No. 654. Their assistance to us in the past will always be remembered, and again we say, some day it will be our great pleasure to reciprocate.

Among our honored guests were Brothers Clayton, president, L. U. No. B-439, Camden, N. J.; Sam Moskowitz, acting business manager, and John Kreeft, recording secretary, L. U. No. B-102, Paterson, N. J.; George Black, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and George Fillingam, president of Delaware County, Pa., Central Labor Union.

We hope to have the pleasure of entertaining those invited who were unable to attend, at some early future date.

Our local union was ably represented by President James L. Haslett, Business Manager Lankford S. Austin and Brother Lynn L. Wheeler, chairman of the executive board. All three made fine speeches and the members of L. U. No. 654 are grateful for their excellent work in our trying first year. We are indeed fortunate in having men of such high calibre and sincerity as our leaders.

Special thanks to Brother Ben Reilly, master of ceremonies of the floor show and entertainment. Music was furnished by the Louis Rosenberg orchestra, members of L. U. No. 484, A. F. of M.

Last, but most certainly not least, was our toastmaster, Brother James A. Dougherty. You all know Doc through his articles to the JOURNAL. Doc is not only our press correspondent but a member of the executive board as well. We can assure you he is a fine fellow and we hope you may have the opportunity some day of meeting him personally. He did a superb job as toastmaster, and the committee extend to him their appreciation. My apologies for not being the able correspondent that Doc is, but it was his idea that I substitute—so blame him.

With many thanks to all who helped to



The social event of the season for members of L. U. No. 654 and their guests as the local entertains at a banquet given at the Chester Arms Hotel roof garden, Chester, Pa.





HAZARDS OF LINE WORK IN THE WEST—POLE CLIMBING BOB CATS REPORTED BY L. U. NO. 667

make our anniversary banquet the success it was,  
ANDY.

We received recently, a letter of congratulations on our first anniversary, from Brother Frederick V. Eich, L. U. No. B-3, New York City. Brother Eich also thanked your correspondent for our efforts in behalf of the six-hour day 30-hour week.

We appreciate words of encouragement such as contained in Brother Eich's letter. We are only too glad to offer our mite for such a worthy cause. Again we say that L. U. No. B-3 should have the support of every correspondent to the JOURNAL. If these writers would think of the great benefits to be derived from this plan by the Brotherhood, there would surely be more activity on their part.

The fact that it would mean 25 per cent more jobs for our members should act as the incentive to put it over as soon as possible.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

#### L. U. NO. B-659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

On April 15 of this year, Local Union No. B-659 completes its third year as an organization. I believe it will be of interest to all our members to know some of the accomplishments of the local union since its inception.

Our charter was installed in Medford, Oreg., on April 16, 1937, and at that time we had approximately 60 members. Organization work was carried on out of Medford throughout the properties of the California-Oregon Power Company by members from Medford, with the assistance of International Representative Roy Smith and Inter-

national Vice President J. Scott Milne. Enough members were gained early in June to enable the local to be recognized as the bargaining agency for the electrical workers with the California-Oregon Power Company. Negotiations for an agreement with that company began in June and were carried on until an agreement was signed on September 21, 1937.

This first agreement provided for the 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, vacations and sick leave for a large group of employees who previously did not have these benefits, seniority rights which established preference for employees of the greatest length of service in filling of vacancies, new positions or other opportunities for advancement. Classifications were established for all employees covered by the agreement, with corresponding wage scales which provided a more equitable remuneration for the type of work done by such employees. This agreement provided for an increase of 2½ per cent in the wage scales of all employees, effective July 1, 1937, and provided for further increases on January 1, 1938. Both increases were granted by the company without question.

This first agreement provided that the wage scales agreed upon would be subject to review on or after July 1, 1938, and on that date additional increases were negotiated for the outside crews which covered the linemen, groundmen, truck operators, general laborers, etc. A new basic wage for district agents was also established which placed their earning power on a par with journeymen linemen.

This first agreement also provided for revision at the end of a two-year period, and in July, 1939, a new agreement was

signed which provided for additional increases in wages for a large group of our members, principally those employed in the production and merchandise departments of the company; additional provisions concerning seniority rights were added, and a number of the provisions of the previous agreement were reworded to make them more clear and easily understood. This new agreement also provided for apprentice training, with the stipulation that the apprentices are to work under the jurisdiction of the executive board of the local union and pass examinations as required by the board.

Since our first negotiations with the California-Oregon Power Company we have increased the wage scales for the employees covered by our agreement in amounts from 5 per cent to 20 per cent, with an average well above 12½ per cent.

It is of interest to note that all of these gains have been made by negotiating with the executives of the company and that there has never been any stoppage of work or threat of such during the time the local has been in existence.

Realizing the importance of practices of safety to electrical workers, a safety committee was set up in the local union during the year 1938 to work out a set of safety rules covering the various types of work done by our members. This committee served very faithfully, and spurred by the death of two of our members, the committee requested the company to adopt the safety rules worked out by the local and to employ a full-time safety man. This they were successful in doing, for after three joint meetings with the company the safety rules were adopted and were printed by the company and distributed to all of their em-



ployees in the type of work covered by the rules.

During the past three months the executive board has turned its attention to working out a program for education of our members in the various lines of electrical work. It is hoped this work will be completed within the next two months and a definite program established by the board.

Local Union No. B-659 is affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Medford, Oreg., and the Central Labor Council of Klamath Falls, Oreg., and the Oregon State Federation of Labor, which has headquarters in Portland, Oreg. We have also joined the Oregon State Association of Electrical Workers which was set up by all the unions in the state during June, 1939.

We have unit locals in North Bend, Roseburg, Medford and Klamath Falls, Oreg.; Yreka and Dunsmuir, Calif.; also have unit locals of wiremen in the city of Medford, Oreg., and Klamath Falls, Oreg.

Local Union No. B-659 has lost 11 members by death during the past three years and insurance has been paid to beneficiaries of seven of these members in the amounts of \$150 to \$475.

The local maintains a permanent office in Medford, Oreg., which is the headquarters of the business manager, and employs a full-time clerk to take care of correspondence, etc.

Our membership has grown from approximately 25 members on March 31, 1937, to nearly 460 on March 1, 1940.

There is, however, still much organization work to be done within our jurisdiction, which covers all of the territory served by the California-Oregon Power Company and the Mountain States Power Company within the state of Oregon and such other territory which is not already claimed by other local unions, and there is much room for improvement of conditions among these unorganized groups.

The local has always endeavored to promote friendly relations with employers, to maintain harmony and goodwill among all employees and with other members of organized labor and to render good service to the public at all times. It may well be expected that the local will continue to work for improved working conditions and fair wages for all those employed in the electrical industry. The cooperation and assistance of all members are needed in order that the local may succeed in its endeavors and all the members should take a vital interest in the affairs of their community, especially those which affect the working conditions of the members of organized labor or the service to the general public.

CHARLES W. TOWER.

#### L. U. NO. B-705, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

Since this is the first attempt of Local Union No. B-705 to make its bow to the JOURNAL and let the rest of the locals know that at last the Lincoln men have taken an interest in organizing, I sincerely trust the readers will sort of skip lightly over any weak spots while our local is young. We are very proud of our new charter, consisting mostly of Municipal Light and Power employees.

Our meeting date falls on the first Thursday of each month. Our attendance at the meetings is not very large, due to the fact that some of the Brothers are working nights, or in territories of our sister locals, out of town, and are out of driving range to attend the meetings, but we are hoping some day we will have a perfect attendance.

However, we are very fortunate in having International Representative Robert Garrity

with us at most of our meetings, helping us in every way, for which we are very grateful, since this work is new to most of the members. However, the members are taking a very active interest and working very hard on an agreement.

I believe that is about all the news for this month. As I have been appointed to this office, I will do all I can to fulfill the duties to the best of my ability and will greatly appreciate any information or suggestions from the membership of Local Union No. B-705.

Ed.

#### L. U. NO. B-760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Did you ever notice how long it takes to put a thought into action in a large group and no matter how good it is, it is soon just taken for granted? Do any of you old timers remember how long we talked with Charlie Ford and the others about the insurance and pension before we put it into effect? Now it is just taken for granted and Brothers go in arrears and lose it, all because they do not think of what they are losing. What, if anything, have the local union committees done about the revision of the pension plan? Has it been forgotten or do we need to talk a little more about it? Can't we reduce the age to 55 years with 20 years standing and arrange some voluntary increase in assessment after so many years standing, based on actuary figures of standard insurance rates?

This is a bit personal but it brings out a point. An apprentice on the job said to us: "The boys have changed their opinion of you now that you have been here a couple of weeks." We said: "How come?" "Well," he said, "We all thought you were just another grouchy old boomer who would be telling us how to run the job in a short time but you kidded and had a friendly word for everybody you passed until the boys are beginning to like you. They are forgetting that you are older than most of the fellows here." The point is in the first statement of Brother O'Neil's letter from L. U. No. B-1073, in the March JOURNAL. Set an example. Just because a man's hair is a little gray is no sign he is "old and grouchy." He may enjoy being with young folks, thinking along the same lines they are. He may be glad to help along with a job, not as an instructor but as a fellow worker. Sometimes an older member can point out where a younger member is thoughtlessly going wrong. The older man should remember he was young once and the younger man should remember he is growing older every day. The older men can make conditions but the younger men must keep them up. In this connection and at this time we might all remember that ballots are more deadly than bullets—for the politicians.

The Tennessee State Association met and had a very successful meeting and the state law is well on its way for the legislature when it meets next year.

It is with much sorrow we read of the passing of Herb Taylor. Many of us will miss him besides the folks in K. C.

The statement of Brother Lofquist, of L. U. No. 483, regarding the attitude of the Bonneville Authority towards union labor is very heartening and prompts us to call attention to what Judson King has to say in Bulletin No. 192 about the Tennessee Valley Authority's labor policy. He cites names and incidents to prove how the TVA and the A. F. of L. unions are progressing in cooperation on the job. The A. F. of L. investigation proved it was working.

We are very glad to note the number of railroad local unions represented in the correspondence columns. Also the number and

the tone of the letters from our Brothers above the border line that has no forts or armed workers the full length of it.

Had a letter from an old buddy, in fact we joined the same night and worked in the same shop for years. Herb F. Warren has been some officer most of the last 30 years of L. U. No. 226, Topeka, Kans. He can always be depended on to deliver. Best of luck, Irishman!

When we get to thinking of old buddies and old places we think of a poem Major Bowes read one Sunday morning lately:

"When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,  
When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,  
When funds are low, and debts are high;  
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,  
When care is pressing you down a bit,  
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.

"Success is failure turned inside out—  
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt;  
And you never can tell how close you are—  
It may be near when it seems afar;  
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—  
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit."

And so with that thought we will, as they say around here, "Dog off."

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

The piece de resistance in this month's chain of events was an open meeting held by this local, to which members of the Independent Employees Association and those not affiliated with any organization were invited. Our own members gave us wonderful support for this meeting and were present to a greater number than ever before, which is appreciated by those trying to build this local into the controlling factor among the employees of the Nebraska Power Company.

About 20 nonmembers were present and, after listening to O. M. Olson, an attorney who has been a member of organized labor for 25 years; and Henry Beal, former county attorney and candidate for district judge, tell what organized labor has meant to him during his 34 years affiliation, we believe these nonmembers had a greater insight into what organized labor has done during its existence and what it can accomplish in the future. Both of these speakers told of wages and working conditions when they first became a part of the organized labor movement and Mr. Beal gave an especially interesting and illuminating description as to how the eight-hour day was obtained when the typographical union, of which he is a member, held their strike for 18 long months with the assistance of all the other crafts in order that the eight-hour day might be obtained.

We know that this open meeting has accomplished the purpose for which it was held as already many requests have been received that we hold another such meeting and these requests are coming from those who belong to the company union. Brother Garrity, international representative for our state, was also present and explained that our local had no enmity toward those belonging to the company union but that we did wish the opportunity to prove to them the greater benefits to be obtained by becoming members of a strong international union.

An open forum discussion followed, and at the end of the evening the hot-dogs and amber brew tended considerably toward making the meeting a huge success.

This local's annual stag party approaches with swiftness that is almost unbelievable, and we believe the evening of April 6 will



find Locals Nos. 22, 618, and B-763 enjoying one of the finest get-togethers in the city of Omaha. Entertainment is being planned that should satisfy all those present, and for those who like to weep over the pasteboards as they fall the glistening red, white, and blue chips will be there in profusion with their tantalizing challenge to fill an inside straight or a four-card flush. More details of this hectic affair will be forthcoming in the next issue and we also hope to have further and more favorable details regarding our next open meeting.

The president of the Omaha Central Labor Union with the assistance of several international organizers now present in the city have invited about 15 other internationals to send men in to take part in a coordinated campaign, and every member of organized labor in the city of Omaha is hopeful that by the middle of the summer Omaha will be well on the way toward becoming a 100 per cent union town. More power to them.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

#### L. U. NO. B-814, CLINTON, MO.

Editor:

This local, having won a very satisfactory contract with the Missouri Public Service Corporation last October, is now engaged in a cooperative effort with the corporation to iron out all the difficulties and discrepancies in seniority. When this is completed a list will be made according to divisions and classifications and will become the permanent guide in additions, lay-offs, or transfers in the working force of the corporation.

Our local is entering its fourth year with a membership of about 90 per cent of all eligible employees. We have grown steadily during these years in spite of opposition of all kinds from the corporation. We feel now, however, that with the present management we will not have to fight for our existence and can turn our energies toward the building of better public relations and better business for the corporation.

We are thankful we are living in a land where we can take up our differences of opinion through discussions and reach a common basis of thought and action. To be dictated to as to when, where, how, what, and for how much—as in some foreign countries—would be intolerable. Thank God for democracy. More democratic relations between labor and management will help bring back better times.

Brothers E. R. Swinton, Trenton, Mo., and A. H. Wenig, Cole Camp, Mo., were awarded National Safety Council medals for saving the lives of two fellow employees during 1939 with the prone pressure method of resuscitation. The medals were presented at a banquet given in their honor by the Missouri Public Service Corporation March 1 of this year.

Brother W. W. Steele, an operator in the corporation's generating plant at Trenton, Mo., who had been in the employment of the corporation for 35 years, died suddenly of heart trouble Thursday, March 21, at 1:30 a. m. He had been with us so long we will all miss him—and we will never forget him.

WILFRED C. LEE.

#### L. U. NO. 852, CORINTH AND TUPELO, MISS.

Editor:

There have appeared in the daily papers here of late, many notices of our merchants joining the State Retail Merchants Credit Association.

We realize that this is a step forward to protect our merchants from many cash losses due to uncollectable charge accounts. Naturally, we, the customers, insist on a share in this matter, in lower prices on the different commodities essential to life.

## Solution of Electrical Problem

On page 19 of your January issue is an experiment by Fred Rupert, I. O. The title of the experiment is misleading. The 30 watt fluorescent tube and the 30 watt reactor are actually in series, not parallel. The effective impedance of the circuit is equivalent to the sum of the tube impedance and the reactor impedance. If the tube and the reactor are perfectly matched the voltage across the tube (2 and 5) and the voltage across the reactor (3 and 4) should be the same and their sum should equal the input voltage.

When a second reactor is paralleled to the first, the effective impedance of the reactors is just half that of the single reactor (Ohm's Law). This reduces the effective impedance of the entire circuit by 25 per cent, consequently the current flow in the circuit is increased proportionately. This increase in current flow greatly increases the fluorescent effect of the tube.

The increase in current flow across the tube, which has had no change of impedance, increases the voltage drop across the tube (2 and 5). (Measure it again). Due to the greatly reduced impedance of the reactors, however, even with the increase of current, the drop (voltage) across them is greatly reduced as was indicated in Mr. Rupert's experiment. The combined drops (2 and 5 plus 3 and 4) should still equal the input voltage.

This solution may not be absolutely absolute, but it was fun trying. How about some more?

Yours very truly,

JACK W. MURRAY.

636 Wilkinson St.,  
Shreveport, La.

We shall watch the outcome of this great organization to see whether fair wages are being paid to employees and as to whether or not their goal is exorbitant profits on commodity prices out of reach of our people.

Naturally, we believe in organized labor, and to that end shall wage the most determined war for fair wages. The world is tiring of having the big merchants organize on a common front to wage a war of cash to all, low wages to all, and high prices to the consumers. This is done to make a yearly profit to suit our merchant's wishes, whether he sells much or whether he sells little.

Capital always has had to be forced into line, and made to carry out its agreements. Organized labor stands across the battlefields of time to demand justice and fairness. Sometimes we have to educate our capitalists into fair treatment and fair wages.

We have received reports where men with families who are working for some of these Retail Merchants Association members receive the handsome pay check of \$50 per month. The best pay averages \$75.

Now that this organized front has made its appearance we shall have to defend ourselves with counter attacks to launch out into the deep and cast anchor to create an organized labor organization to help balance the situation. Organized labor stands for higher wages, fair profits, better working conditions, shorter hours, more men at work; for this compensation organized labor seeks to protect the employer from inferior workmen, to speed up business and to do better work faster, whereby the employer shall see that organized labor is superior in all of its undertakings to those of unorganized efforts.

S. B. CHAMBERS.

#### L. U. NO. B-904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor:

The Alabama Power Company has failed to abide by the NLRB order. I understand they are willing to abide by everything in the order except two rulings. Pay back the dues that were paid into the company unions and post notices on all company bulletin boards. Just trifles; very little money involved but worlds of good toward restoring that old power company spirit, that Mr. Speed, personnel director of the company, talked about before a meeting of the Foreman's Club held recently in the Birmingham office of the Alabama Power Company. Mr. Speed doesn't

seem to realize this spirit can only be restored through the hearts of the employees and by sincere cooperation on the part of the management of the Alabama Power Company.

In 1935 a hydro plant operator's salary reached the maximum of \$160 per month. The net k.w.h. used in the state of Alabama in 1935 was approximately 1,500 million. In 1939 net k.w.h. used in Alabama was 1,802 million. This is an approximate increase of 20 per cent from December 31, 1935, to January 1, 1940. I wonder just how large an increase must be made before an employee is due a share of the earnings he is helping to amass? Wouldn't it be better to have an amiable employee-management relationship by paying a decent salary, than it is to pay approximately \$1,000,000 in federal and state income tax?

Debunking the "big wind" propaganda. Harry N. Clarke in his fight on Social Security says: "We have a large mass of voters who have been and are careless about personal security, by what reasoning is it to be expected that they will vote a sound social program for security?" Mr. Clarke doesn't believe that the voters are capable of having sound government when it pertains to their own social security, but in the next breath when he is trying to sell insurance that the company has to pay no part of, he states: "The private insurance program of today is under sound and vigorous government regulation. If this regulation needs to be stricter, it can be made so by the government at any time the voters want this done." A sure sign of a storm brewing is a strong, hot, dry wind and Clarke is full of it. Maybe it was just an accident that Mr. Clarke delivered his anti-social security and pro-insurance talk on Thursday night before we received our labor paper on Monday warning against these paid propagandists.

To the superintendent, who is a reader of this column, and whose Class A electrician cannot do the work, we have some good union electricians at Martin Dam who have just completed a real job of wiring.

H. M. ROSS, JR.

#### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Easter has come and gone and left a memory of it being one of the coldest Easters that can be remembered. Also Easter Sunday, 1940, will be remembered



as the day that puzzled the professors and experts as to the cause of the disruption of all forms of electrical communications from overseas, which proves that mere man is not the master of electricity, but Mother Nature can blot out all efforts of man in a few minutes. It will give a chance to the electrical wizards to seek a device to overcome the effects of these electrical storms which break the radio and cable communications, thereby putting us back to the days when we had to wait at least a couple of weeks for news from overseas, instead of getting the news in a matter of minutes after the affair happened. To get the news straight, the Easter greeting from the higher-ups of the New York Central was that the Collinwood shops would close down as from March 26 till further notice. That would mean we will get 18 working days in for the month of March.

At our last meeting the local endorsed the nomination of Brother Harry D. O'Keefe for the Ohio State Legislature on the Republican ticket. At present he is working in the Collinwood engine house, also the local's fiscal guardian and a member of the executive board. A good labor man who, if elected, will further the labor program. Also we have Brother Earl Graham, who is running on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner for Lake County. Earl at present is one of the trustees of Wilmoughby Township. This local does not endorse any party, but will endorse the man who will put forth his efforts towards the betterment of working conditions.

Brother Dan Bellinger, who has an orchestra known as "Spike, His Three Nails and Two Tacks," has joined the American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 657, Lake County, affiliated with the A. F. of L. We hope that Dan with his orchestra will give Local No. 912 a chance to dance to the soothing strains of his Nails and the singing of his Tacks.

Local No. 1095, Toronto, reports that he rarely reads the reports of railway locals in the States; well, Local No. 205, Detroit; Locals Nos. 887 and 912, Cleveland; and Local No. 632, Atlanta, Ga., are railway locals, and in regard to the last named local I endorse his letter 100 per cent.

ELECTRO.

#### L. U. NO. B-921, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-921, I. B. E. W., radio condenser workers of Elizabeth, N. J., has heretofore been negligent in its appearance in the correspondence column of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. However, we are not behind any I. B. E. W. local in proclaiming our loyalty and progress under the I. B. E. W.

Chartered approximately three years ago under auspices of a bitter struggle and a 100 per cent strike under the militant leadership of International Representative William Beedie, Local No. B-921 has grown from a membership of about 500 to 1,500, now operating under a closed union shop.

Our local maintains a full time office and staff. It is affiliated with the Union County Central Labor Union and the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and participates fully in all activities of the general labor movement.

Our annual dance, 100 per cent union affair, was a tremendous social and financial success. In sports activities, our girls' basketball team is tops, and champion of the Elizabeth, N. J., Recreation League and travels far and wide, always successfully defeating their opponents. Our male team, while not as spectacular in successive victories, also has a record of accomplishment. This was re-



JOHN (FOR WHAT YOU WANT IT) PIETRAS

Veteran member of L. U. No. B-926, as portrayed by Miffitt.

warded at our last membership meeting by International Representative William Beedie donating and presenting a silver victory cup, suitably inscribed, to the girls' team, and medals to the boys' team.

We are proud of our own local shop paper issued monthly to all the members, which helps in educating and uniting our members. We are fortunate in having a splendid artist in our ranks, Brother Fred Nardone, editor, whose timely drawings and cartoons enliven our paper.

We take this opportunity of thanking Brother Beedie, and through him the International Office, for the splendid untiring services and leadership rendered us. Our established success is in great measure due to his constant and timely advice.

On the industrial side, while we have made great progress, we are handicapped by being, we believe, the only real unionized factory in the variable radio condenser industry, and our shop having to compete with nonunion competitors involves complications. As there are only five manufacturers throughout the country in this section of the industry, we invite the I. O. to intensify its efforts to unionize these nonunion competitors.

To all locals of the I. B. E. W. we extend fraternal greetings and we are proud of having the biggest local union in Elizabeth, firmly established, progressive, and proud to belong to the I. B. E. W.

JAMES DI GIANNI.

#### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Greetings, friends and Brothers, from all of us to all of you. I hope the existence of the JOURNAL and this great Brotherhood of ours may continue so far into the future that only the recording angel can recall when it first started.

If I fail in giving you much of the news of this vicinity, you will have to excuse

me, as I have not worked in Flint for more than a year. I worked out of Local No. 8, Toledo, from March to August and out of Local No. B-309, East St. Louis, from August up to a few weeks ago. Work is not so hot in Flint at this writing. We have no men loafing at present time, due to the fact that they are working out of town. We have some good jobs coming up, but will not be ready for several weeks. There will be a new building for the Buick Motor Company and the wiring of a bunch of new machinery in their old press shop. We also have a job coming up for the AC Spark Plug. The building will be 500 feet by 150, and part of it will be four floors. All of this work is several months away, as they have not started on it yet. Now in order for any of the traveling Brothers not to go to the unnecessary expense of coming here too early or late, drop the business manager a line or have your B. M. do so.

Brothers Paul Skelcher, Marshall Skelcher and I wish to thank Local No. B-309 for the lift they gave us. Paul and I are not in their domain now, but Marshall is. I think he will become a permanent fixture down there, as he is the official cable splicer for the Illinois-Iowa Power Company, all over southern Illinois, and it is a good job he is doing. I hope I may spend eternity with as fine a bunch as I had the privilege of working with while working out of L. U. No. B-309. Brother A. B. Touchette is a Brother and a gentleman in every sense of the word and he has the confidence, friendship and respect of his fellow men in L. U. No. B-309 and all who know him.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers filed an injunction suit in the United States district court against the Consumers Power Company in an effort to break a collective bargaining election by the C. I. O.-dominated National Labor Relations Board. They held one election where the employees were given their choice between the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. or no union. The C. I. O. won, but did not have a majority, which left a question of doubt as to its fairness. The I. B. E. W. put on a little pressure, so that fair and impartial bunch of gentlemen, known as the NLRB, arranged for another election with the question, C. I. O. or no union. Brothers, there must be something wrong somewhere. After you expose the inefficiencies, the imperfections and the low principles of a man or a bunch of men, we have to put up with him or them.

While I was sojourning down in Illinois, that whisky-chewing, tobacco-drinking, red-supporting "Evil old man," John L. Lewis, sent a bunch of his cohorts into our fair city to organize a building trades council. Well, the members of the various crafts of the A. F. of L. turned out en masse to the meeting. Naturally, no building trades C. I. O. was established. Here is an idea of the foundation on which they are trying to establish their building trades council. When a building is started and I am out of work, I can go out on that job as a laborer. After it is ready for forms, if I think I can do carpenter work, I can go to work as a carpenter. Now, I am an electrician (I think), yet under the communistic C. I. O. setup, I can work on that building from the basement to the roof while the tradesmen that should be on the job are pounding the pavement. That, my friends, is a little Russia in the making. It is beyond me how any man could have the nerve to get up before a bunch of sane men and outline a program so lousy, and then get out of the building in one piece.

A few months ago Local No. B-3 sent me several hundred stickers and buttons



boosting the six-hour day. It was a pleasure for me to distribute them, as I am an ardent supporter of the six-hour day. I would like for Local No. B-3 and the Brotherhood to know the posters were distributed over a wide range of territory, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. We can thank a bunch of tradesmen other than electricians for allowing me to place stickers on their cars. I think if every local would get behind this movement with their wholehearted support we would produce some results. Local No. B-3 has shown us it can be done, so let's all put our shoulders to the wheel for the six-hour day.

I wish to say hello to the boys in the Belleville district of the Illinois-Iowa Power Company. Would like to ask Sunshine, has it ever been decided who was the best with the galloping dominoes, McCullough or Skelcher?

J. J. DUNCAN.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Greetings from L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg, Man.

Sometime having elapsed since our local was heard from and our press secretary having enlisted, I was requested to let the Brotherhood know we are still doing business at the old stand and initiating in the odd member or so. Local members please remember we meet the second and fourth Mondays of each month and your attendance is expected.

Winnipeg and District Locals No. 679, B-1129, 409, 435 and 1037 cooperated together to hold one of the best smokers ever put on by I. B. E. W. locals in this city. Some 300 of the Brothers were in attendance. The room was illuminated with a large I. B. E. W. sign and the Brothers sat down to tables loaded with good things to eat and all kinds of liquid refreshments for the thirsty ones.

Brother Keely made a most efficient chairman and with music, song and story, an evening long to be remembered was enjoyed by all. The committee, composed of Brothers of the above locals, surely proved what can be done by cooperation and were enthusiastically thanked by the members in attendance.

Talking of cooperation reminds me that I have read some good articles on the cooperative movement in our JOURNAL and notice the movement is spreading all across the continent. And why not? There should be no objection in a democratic country against the common people who are the consumers, going into business to feed, clothe, and shelter themselves, by adopting the cooperative principles that have proved practical and beneficial to millions of people in Britain and other countries. A method by which, starting with small capital, the people learn how to finance and to run their own stores, factories, and mines successfully, returning the profits to themselves in dividends on purchases.

Cooperation has been tried and proved in Britain, Sweden, Denmark and New Zealand, and found to work out to great advantage to the people. Why not America and Canada? It seems to me to be one of the safe and sane methods by which the common people (about whom the great American, President Lincoln, once said, "God must have loved them because he made so many of them") could extricate themselves from the mess of poverty and misery, into which greedy private ownership has landed them the world over.

I venture to say that had cooperative principles governed Germany, instead of the Nazi regime, there would have been no war in Europe today. To be practical, why not form committees in all local unions of all trades to go into a study of this movement, get the literature, study it, and then go back to the locals and endeavor to teach the rank and

file what it is all about and what can be done about it?

Yours for a saner world.

A. A. MILES.

#### L. U. NO. 1047, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, Brother, here is your little article. Quite a long time to wait till a twentieth anniversary for a magazine write up. But when a local celebrates reaching that standing it is worth writing about. We had a good turnout, but I believe if the weather conditions had been better, we would have had more. Invitations were extended to charter members who are not with L. U. No. 1047 today. Some old faithfuls who passed on were sadly missed. General Chairman J. J. McCullough, New York Central, and General Chairman O. Blake, Wheeling & Lake Erie, were present. Just a good old discussion among members of happenings in the last 20 years.

Talk about luck, one old charter member rejoined. That-a-boy, Dewey! Our president had smiles all over his face and I believe that was for the turnout, boys. Let's give him more smiles.

Brother White has been looking for a little write up of this local. By the way, do you know Bob is first one of System Council 7 to receive I. O. pension on New York Central? Here is hoping he and the Missus enjoy many years of good health.

Saw one of our members back again who was in the hospital. Best of luck, Brother Booth.

Brother Double reported sick; let's cheer him up a bit, boys.

Refreshments were served and then we heard the fight over the radio.

From here we will start getting ready for our picnic. Come on boys, let's get a few more members for a bigger crowd at the picnic. You Brothers who have not attended one of our picnics ask the fellow about it who has attended. And let's attend our meetings a little more, Brothers.

One reminder in closing. Notice to R. P. Frey—here is my article. Well, where is your picture of the gang taken out at the last picnic?

M. POMMERANZ.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

First I would like to ask Nemo, of L. U. No. B-959, at Riverside, Calif., if a blonde stenographer is standard equipment for press correspondents in his local. If it is, I think I will have to affiliate with that local, for I get no stenographer at all, much less a blonde.

Enough of this nonsense! Let's get down to business.

Our past president, Holmes L. Anderson, who is also president of the State Federation of Electrical Workers, attended the last regular meeting of this body at Harrisburg last month.

This local is engaged at the present time in promulgating a hospitalization insurance plan for those of its members who desire this protection. It is hoped that the plan will be working by the time this is read. Local No. 5, of Pittsburgh, has such a plan and it has met with great success. It is my belief that other locals should look into this plan with the idea of adopting such insurance for the protection of their members and their families.

Any local which desires further information concerning such a plan may secure it by contacting this local or Local No. 5.



Part of the electrical crew at the Canadian National Railway coach yard, Toronto; members of L. U. No. 1095.

Which reminds me to ask, "What has happened to the press correspondent of Local No. 5?" This is a large and progressive local, yet it is some time since I have seen anything in the JOURNAL concerning its activities.

At this point I must record the death of Nicholas Sherba, a former member of our local and the father of one of our members. He is mourned by all who knew him. I also hope that the daughters of Holmes L. Anderson and Wallace Clark, two of our most outstanding members, will have completely recovered from their serious illnesses by the time this is read.

Our president, Leo A. Meinert, told me that he is still working on plans for our picnic this summer. Let's all get behind him and help him make it a successful social event and an advertisement for the solidarity of labor!

Another suggestion which I received recently was for a cooperative store or shopping service for our members. There is such a store operated by the employees of a nearby plant and it is a success, having been in operation for many years and paying fairly large dividends to its member-customers every year.

I would like to hear from any other local which has such a plan in operation so that we might give the matter consideration at an early meeting.

Ye Editor gave me a whole column last month, so I guess I'll stop now and leave him some space for some of the other locals. Maybe we will be able to see those pictures he promised us last month.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

#### L. U. NO. B-1121, ETNA, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

This is my first attempt at breaking into the correspondence column of the JOURNAL, but so many things have happened at our local union the past three months, I just had to tell the world about it and I figured the JOURNAL was a good starting point. First, we have had a closed shop contract with our employer since 1937 and through the fine cooperation of International Representative A. R. Johnson, have just completed negotiations for our 1940 contract. We also had a very interesting election of officers with all the old officers being reelected for a two year term.

Our staff consists of the following: Orland Babish, president; William Farrell, vice president; Edward Rhein, financial secretary; Earl Marks, treasurer, and W. A. Scott, recording secretary. Our local union is not a large local but what we lack in numbers we make up in spirit. I guess that covers the most important matters for now, perhaps more news later.

W. A. SCOTT.





## IN MEMORIAM



### Hugh O'Donell, L. U. No. B-420

Reinitiated November 1, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Hugh O'Donell, with the sincerest sorrow and regret we find it our duty to record the passing of an excellent father, husband, friend and neighbor; indeed, this is no small meed to give any man, and if we knew any higher compliment, gladly would we pay it. In his membership in Local Union No. B-420 and the Devon Branch plant of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., at which he was long employed, his death has left a space that may be filled but never forgotten.

Resolved, That we as a body stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-420, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

D. G. CASEY,  
J. R. FENIAN,  
F. R. CURNIN,  
F. W. AUSTIN,  
Committee.

### William Morgan, L. U. No. B-358

Initiated July 25, 1924

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-358 record the passing of our late Brother, William Morgan; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT H. BECK,  
Secretary.

### Charles Guschl, L. U. No. B-494

Initiated September 13, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Guschl; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Guschl a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
E. J. FRANSWAY,  
JOHN BERST,  
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,  
GEORGE KAISER,  
THEO. LA CHAPPELLE,  
Committee.

### A. E. Fellowes, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated March 5, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, A. E. Fellowes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WALLACE R. YOUNG,  
CHARLES J. HART,  
WALTER W. HARPER,  
Committee.

### Bernard F. Heatly, L. U. No. 604

Initiated January 11, 1935

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 604, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Bernard F. Heatly, who passed away on February 25, 1940.

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

PAUL E. DELMONICO,  
Financial Secretary.

### William L. Donohue, L. U. No. B-124

Reinitiated November 2, 1939

With sincere sadness, the members of Local Union No. B-124, I. B. E. W., record the death of our honored and worthy Brother, William Donohue.

Whereas Local Union No. B-124 has paid tribute to his memory by standing in silent meditation; and

Whereas we also extend to his family in their great sorrow our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

JOHN BERTRAM,  
CHRIS MANFRE,  
Committee.

### S. E. Corwin, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated August 31, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, S. E. Corwin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WALLACE R. YOUNG,  
CHARLES J. HART,  
WALTER W. HARPER,  
Committee.

### Herbert N. Taylor, L. U. No. B-124

Initiated April 19, 1910

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-124, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Herbert N. Taylor, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas in his passing to eternal reward, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Local Union No. B-124 have lost a true and loyal member, who for the past 18 years has most faithfully served our local union as financial secretary; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That the meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Taylor

FRANK J. MURPHY,  
ROY E. SMILEY,  
M. M. SILVER,  
J. H. CORR,  
JOHN RUSH,  
Committee.

### James Fischer, L. U. No. B-494

Initiated August 24, 1933

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-494, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Fischer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-494, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
THEO. J. LA CHAPPELLE,  
GEORGE A. KAISER,  
JOHN P. BERST,  
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,  
E. J. FRANSWAY,  
Sick Committee.

### Arthur Cheak, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 24, 1924.

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Peoria Branch, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Arthur Cheak, who passed from this life February 11, after an illness of several weeks; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. RICE,  
WILLIAM JACKSON,  
L. M. HOLLY,  
Committee.

### Douglas Strain, L. U. No. B-145

Reinitiated June 25, 1928

Whereas Local Union No. B-145, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the death of our esteemed and well known Brother, Douglas Strain; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEO PAULSEN,  
EARL RIZNER,  
J. E. WOOD,  
Committee.

### A. H. Cronk, L. U. No. 323

Initiated November 5, 1919

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 323, I. B. E. W., of West Palm Beach, Fla., record the death of Brother A. H. Cronk, who died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 19, 1940.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. C. DOUGLAS,  
A. WHITE,  
W. F. ORGAN,  
Committee.

### Clarence Thomas Hagerty, L. U. No. 777

Reinitiated October 27, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 777, I. B. E. W., record the death of our departed Brother, Clarence Thomas Hagerty.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and relatives our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

TROY R. VAN NORDEN,  
Recording Secretary.



**Harry V. Yahn, Sr., L. U. No. 141**  
Initiated October 1, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 141, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our esteemed Brother, Harry V. Yahn, Sr., on February 18, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory.

GEORGE RAAB,  
S. S. GOULD,  
ROBERT SEIBER,  
Committee.

**John Albert Chester, L. U. No. B-95**  
Initiated December 3, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us John Albert Chester; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-95, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-95 tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION No. B-95, I. B. E. W.

R. M. WOODWORTH,  
Business Manager,  
CLARENCE BOYD,  
President,  
Committee.

**Henry Anferson, L. U. No. B-1034**  
Initiated October 3, 1937

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Henry Anferson; and

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. B-1034, I. B. E. W., regret and mourn the loss of our Brother; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute, as a body, and drape our charter for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

HARVEY VOSS,  
Recording Secretary.

**Howard M. Hoak, L. U. No. B-77**  
Initiated August 4, 1936

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, as fellow members of Local Union No. B-77, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our loyal Brother, Howard M. Hoak. For well we know a true friend and fellow worker has departed from our midst; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal.

GLENN H. RIDER,  
HERBERT E. WOODS,  
DOLPH A. TODD,  
Committee.

**George Fowler, L. U. No. B-965**  
Initiated December 8, 1937

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-965, record the death of our loyal and faithful Brother, George Fowler, on January 30, 1940.

We wish to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy, draping our charter for a period of 30 days, spreading a copy of this letter on our minutes and sending a copy to the family of Brother Fowler. Also by sending a copy to our official Journal for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,  
Financial Secretary.

**Theophile Roy, L. U. No. 600**  
Initiated February 5, 1935

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 600, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our true and faithful Brother, Theophile Roy; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 600, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 600, stand for one minute in silence as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and one copy be spread on the minutes and one copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

MAURICE WILKINS,  
JULIUS SOMBATHY,  
WILLARD REVAZ,  
Committee.

**Andrew Wojciak, L. U. No. B-160**  
Initiated March 23, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Andrew Wojciak, who died on March 4, 1940; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**Clifford Earl (Jack) Frost, L. U. No. 695**  
Initiated June 11, 1925

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clifford Earl (Jack) Frost; and

Whereas in the death of our dear Brother, Local Union No. 695, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 695 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Frost and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 695 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 695 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

LUTHER HALL,  
WESLEY MOECK,  
MELVIN McGUIRE,  
Committee.

**Harvey T. Long, L. U. No. B-412**  
Initiated January 6, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Harvey Long; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-412, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-412; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-412 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause by our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-412 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-412 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM MOFFATT,  
WALTER HODGE,  
CHRIS TESTORFF,  
Committee.

**James Shoumaker, L. U. No. 570**  
Initiated July 10, 1907

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 570, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on of our late Brother, James Shoumaker; and

Whereas our Brother, James Shoumaker, had been a true and lovable member of this local for the past 33 years and had devoted much of his strength that this local might forge ahead; and

Whereas the multitudinous duties of life have caused him to falter and fall by the way; be it

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be conveyed to the bereaved widow and surviving members of the family; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his passing and memory by sending a copy of these resolutions to his family, sending a copy to our official Journal for publication and by spreading a copy on the minutes.

WILLIAM A. WESTI,  
Financial Secretary.

**James Jones, L. U. No. B-1112**  
Initiated October 26, 1937

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1112, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on of our late Brother, James Jones; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Jones.

MARY WYATT,  
CHARLES FERREE,  
Committee.

**Walter Weber, L. U. No. 269**  
Reinitiated June 22, 1937

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Walter Weber; and

Whereas Local Union No. 269, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. BALDAUF,  
S. McDOWELL,  
L. HOFFMAN,  
R. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

**Ralph C. DeVaughn, L. U. No. B-302**  
Initiated July 8, 1907

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-302, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and untimely passing of our Brother, Ralph C. DeVaughn, I. O. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who was always a credit to our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-302 express deep and sincere appreciation for the services given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-302, a copy be sent to the Contra Costa County Labor Journal for publication and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JERRY DONAHUE,  
L. R. CUNNINGHAM,  
ARNOLD S. PARRISH,  
Committee.



**Ernest Myers, L. U. No. B-951***Initiated November 15, 1938*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-951, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the passing of Ernest Myers; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Myers our local union has lost an executive officer who was a true and devoted member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

H. C. CHESNUT,  
Press Secretary.

**Joel T. Mason, L. U. No. B-702***Initiated March 16, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, has removed from our midst our faithful and beloved Brother, Joel T. Mason; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. B-702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and copies be sent to Galesburg Labor News and to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HARRY ANDERSEN,  
HAROLD C. GEISLER,  
EARL BABER,  
Committee.

**Joseph Heidenblut, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated May 31, 1923*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Heidenblut; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Heidenblut, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Heidenblut and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,  
TOM PEMBOR,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Levi J. Keeran, L. U. No. B-844***Initiated February 21, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Levi J. Keeran; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-844, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Keeran one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-844 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-844 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-844 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DICK KEENAN,  
N. L. BROWN,  
W. M. WALL,  
Committee.

**Robert M. Scott, L. U. No. B-474***Initiated June 16, 1926*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-474, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert M. Scott; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. J. WENZLER,  
C. E. COLEY,  
F. M. DA COSTA,  
Committee.

**George Fahey, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated May 17, 1910*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Fahey; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Fahey, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Fahey and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,  
TOM PEMBOR,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Richard Berg, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated July 27, 1898*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our devoted Brother, Richard Berg; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,  
TOM PEMBOR,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**W. Myers, L. U. No. 214***Initiated July 18, 1919***A. Knisely, L. U. No. 214***Initiated September 6, 1918***R. George, L. U. No. 214***Initiated November 6, 1936***J. Jordal, L. U. No. 214***Initiated July 13, 1917*

Again the membership of Local Union No. 214, Chicago, pauses in its life to meditate upon the passing of the members whose names are mentioned above.

With regret and sorrow we entrust their souls to their Divine Keeper, in our knowledge that during their stay upon earth, theirs has been a life of loyalty to the principles upon which we are banded together for common good.

To the families of the deceased Brothers we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and may they find consolation in the knowledge of the past.

J. O. HELANDER,  
CHARLES FOOTE,  
A. M. CORAZZA,  
Committee.

**D. Seymour Worrell, L. U. No. B-18***Reinitiated August 26, 1937*

Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last respects to Brother D. Seymour Worrell, who has been taken from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,  
E. P. TAYLOR,  
C. C. HAWES,  
Committee.

**Raymond Charles Kingsley, L. U. No. B-196***Initiated April 22, 1937*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-196, mourn the passing of Brother Raymond Kingsley; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,  
Recording Secretary.

**George J. Mader, L. U. No. B-18***Initiated April 8, 1926*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our friend and Brother, George J. Mader, who for many years had been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Mader and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,  
E. P. TAYLOR,  
C. C. HAWES,  
Committee.

**Albert Armstrong, L. U. No. 213***Initiated September 18, 1916*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother Albert "Andy" Armstrong, who has always proved to be a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and that we extend our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE MORRISON,  
GEORGE R. TOLHURST,  
D. V. BAKER,  
Committee.

**Christopher Kilpatrick, L. U. No. 213***Initiated August 7, 1925*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Christopher Kilpatrick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM FRASER,  
A. E. BOOND,  
R. C. NELLESS,  
Committee.



**Bert M. Bennett, L. U. No. 352***Initiated May 15, 1935*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 352, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Bert M. Bennett; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

CLIFFORD MORTON,  
I. J. IDE,  
WILLIAM DEASON,  
Committee.

**Lester Tolson, L. U. No. 80***Initiated August 29, 1917*

Be It Resolved, That Local Union No. 80 of the I. B. E. W., has hereby delegated Brothers E. M. Moore, Julius B. Gray and Milford P. Martin as a committee to extend to Mrs. James Lester Tolson, widow of our departed past president, regrets and deepest sympathy of the union upon the death of her husband, James Lester Tolson; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the letter of sympathy to Mrs. James Lester Tolson be sent to Local Union No. 734, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. M. MOORE,  
JULIUS B. GRAY,  
MILFORD P. MARTIN,  
Committee.

**John B. McGuinness, L. U. No. 817***Initiated November 11, 1937*

Whereas God, in His omnipotence, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother John B. McGuinness; and

Whereas through his passing to eternal reward Local Union No. 817 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership take this opportunity to extend its condolences to the late Brother's bereaved family; further

Resolved, That the meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 817 be draped for a period of 30 days; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the international secretary for publication in our monthly Journal; a copy incorporated in minutes of this local union; and a copy sent to the family of the late Brother McGuinness, in whose memory these resolutions are adopted.

J. HAYES,  
J. CONLON,  
F. DOHERTY,  
J. FOLEY,  
P. SHAUGHNESSY,  
T. SULLIVAN,  
Committee.

**Harry B. Evans, L. U. No. 125***Initiated May 18, 1936*

In sadness Local Union No. 125 records the accidental electrocution of Brother Harry B. Evans on February 21. Brother Evans was recording secretary of Local Union No. 899 until that local was united with Local Union No. 125 and continued as secretary of Newberg Unit of Local Union No. 125 after the amalgamation.

The loss of a Brother who was close to us is always a shock, and impresses us with increased solemnity when due to the hazards of our common vocation.

To our Brothers in the Newberg Unit we express that deep sympathy of a mutual loss, and to the bereaved family of our departed Brother we offer that sincere fellowship which shares their grief, for we sorrow with them.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Evans, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

H. O. HUFFAKER,  
C. H. LOUDERBACK,  
H. S. STEARS,  
Committee.

**Ernest W. Boynton, L. U. No. 761***Initiated December 11, 1935*

The members of Local Union No. 761 with deepest sorrow and regret record the passing of Brother Ernest W. Boynton, one of our true and loyal members, initiated December 11, 1935, died March 17, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to his family, that a copy be sent our official Journal for publication, also that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

STANLEY POWERS,  
Recording Secretary.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31, 1940**

| L. U. | Name                   | Amount      |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|
| 352   | B. M. Bennett          | \$825.00    |
| I. O. | N. L. Linzza           | 1,000.00    |
| 317   | E. K. Miller           | 475.00      |
| 124   | H. N. Taylor           | 1,000.00    |
| 965   | G. A. Fowler           | 475.00      |
| 2     | Robert Owen            | 1,000.00    |
| 702   | R. E. Bentley          | 650.00      |
| 134   | Sylvester Zarembski    | 475.00      |
| I. O. | A. J. Knisley          | 1,000.00    |
| 500   | William Rea            | 1,000.00    |
| 864   | James O. Libby         | 300.00      |
| 103   | M. J. Pigott           | 1,000.00    |
| 3     | I. Pessin              | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | H. E. Davis            | 1,000.00    |
| 465   | A. E. Fellowes         | 650.00      |
| 134   | James H. Millar        | 1,000.00    |
| 481   | R. Voight              | 1,000.00    |
| 18    | George J. Mader        | 1,000.00    |
| 600   | T. Ray                 | 1,000.00    |
| 570   | G. A. Doft             | 650.00      |
| 3     | E. Snyder              | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | H. F. Marshall         | 1,000.00    |
| 103   | A. F. Niemann          | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | E. J. Curry            | 1,000.00    |
| 494   | Charles Guschl         | 300.00      |
| 134   | Charles F. Blaine      | 475.00      |
| 604   | B. F. Heatly           | 1,000.00    |
| 134   | V. McInhill            | 1,000.00    |
| 323   | A. H. Cronk            | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | C. E. McDowell         | 1,000.00    |
| 1     | Harry M. Flood         | 1,000.00    |
| 125   | H. B. Evans            | 650.00      |
| 8     | Ira A. Lamb            | 1,000.00    |
| 134   | Alexander Christie     | 1,000.00    |
| 46    | J. A. Bell             | 475.00      |
| 1     | James Curran           | 1,000.00    |
| 817   | John B. McGuinness     | 475.00      |
| 134   | Joseph D. O'Rourke     | 1,000.00    |
| 124   | J. H. Rush             | 1,000.00    |
| 145   | J. D. Strain           | 1,000.00    |
| 103   | F. C. Pettee           | 1,000.00    |
| 134   | V. Peterson            | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | R. W. Timmerman        | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | B. E. Hayland          | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | G. E. Anacker          | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | J. E. Osburn           | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | C. H. Shenoha          | 1,000.00    |
| 8     | J. M. Stapleton        | 1,000.00    |
| 3     | Edw. Koch              | 650.00      |
| 3     | James J. Murray        | 1,000.00    |
| 3     | E. C. Milks            | 1,000.00    |
| 474   | R. M. Scott            | 1,000.00    |
| 494   | James Fischer          | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | W. N. Shaw             | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | W. H. Rollert          | 1,000.00    |
| 702   | W. H. Moon             | 300.00      |
| I. O. | T. Driscoll            | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | George Brody           | 1,000.00    |
| 3     | J. T. Anderson         | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | J. Jordal              | 1,000.00    |
| 104   | F. W. LaPlant          | 650.00      |
| 3     | A. O. Knierim          | 1,000.00    |
| 8     | H. Brown               | 1,000.00    |
| 465   | H. Haddon              | 1,000.00    |
| 702   | R. B. Dabney           | 300.00      |
| 570   | J. S. Shoumaker        | 1,000.00    |
| 500   | E. I. O'Dowd           | 1,000.00    |
| 761   | E. W. Boynton          | 825.00      |
| 734   | J. L. Tolson           | 1,000.00    |
| 466   | J. R. Myers            | 50.00       |
| 134   | W. Hectus              | 1,000.00    |
| 134   | John J. Long           | 1,000.00    |
| I. O. | William Vesey          | 1,000.00    |
| 214   | Roy George             | 150.00      |
| 689   | William C. Otts        | 150.00      |
| 702   | Joel T. Mason          | 150.00      |
| 213   | Christopher Kilpatrick | 1,000.00    |
| Total |                        | \$65,100.00 |

**AMERICANS THINKING ABOUT MEN AND MACHINES***(Continued from page 174)*

A cigar rolling machine takes the place of 35 girls. Recorded music and programs take the place of tens of thousands of radio performers. One man and a tractor takes the place of 10 men and mules on a farm. Larger units, more. A modern locomotive takes the place of the former five trains and crews. Improved machinery has reduced the ranks of railroaders by hundreds of thousands, yet freight is higher than ever before. In every endeavor we meet the same conditions, yet business has not yet admitted the facts.

Our unemployment problem will never be solved unless met by men who are willing to face the facts, as you appear to be. You need every encouragement and help the public can give you.

This vicious circle of unemployment and lowered prices for the services of labor has not reached its limit yet, I am sure. Woe to America and free Americans when it does, if allowed to go on as it is now.

Having been in favor of placing some kind of a tax on the machine that has had much to do with the steady decline of the man power in this great nation, I wish to congratulate you for the stand that you have taken in this great cause.

The time has come that something must be done at least to make the employer give some thought to his loyal employees that have spent the greater part of their lives in his employ. Just by the adding of one small machine he is able to tell them "Well done, my good and faithful servant, but your service is no longer needed, as we have just installed a machine to replace you."

In this case I should say there should be a man-power tax placed on this machine to be repaid to this type of worker in somewhat the same way as the Social Security is. About the only objection that anyone can make to this is that it will hinder advancement.

The analysis of these hundreds of letters received by Senator O'Mahoney indicates that as high as 62 per cent are in favor of this plan. The objections raised with the Karsten proposal evolved around the theory that any differential payment levied against the machine would inhibit progress. This, despite the fact that Mr. Karsten has said repeatedly that his proposal really regulates introduction of machinery and does not at all look toward curbing it.

**STRIKE-BREAKING SERVICE***(Continued from page 176)*

"We call that a wise prediction. Picture little Denny going around New York trying to induce carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and electricians to go to work for less pay and longer hours. We can just about imagine the reception he will get. May we advise Denny that a scab is rather unpopular among union men who have been brought up under American Federation of Labor traditions?"

"But don't blame poor little Denny. He's just carrying out orders from the big boss, his brother. Denny may be the one to take the punishment, but John L. Lewis is the guilty party. He has become so blinded with insensate rage at his failure to make a dent in the solid ranks of the A. F. of L. membership that he is willing to go to any lengths now in revenge. He has shown now that he is ready and willing to betray the workers just to satisfy his own personal ambition."



# Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,  
419 Lafayette St., New York City.  
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.  
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,  
Etna, Pa.  
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.  
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.  
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  
WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.  
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.  
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.  
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.  
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.  
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.  
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.  
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.  
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.  
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.  
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.  
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.  
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.  
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.  
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.  
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.  
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowers, New York City.  
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.  
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.  
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.



## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG &amp; CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roehling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS &amp; NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP &amp; SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN &amp; BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP &amp; SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX &amp; MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE &amp; SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL &amp; CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER &amp; CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

S &amp; J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN &amp; GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburne ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. &amp; R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL &amp; CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL &amp; STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.  
 DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.  
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.  
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va. C. D. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 826 Broadway, New York City.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City. MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.  
 UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

## FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 CARL BAJOHRT LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.  
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.  
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.  
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.  
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.  
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.  
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.  
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.  
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.  
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.



## WILL DECREE LAW ATTAIN DIGNITY OF LAW?

(Continued from page 172)

tained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws. (Oct. 15, 1914, c. 323, paragraph 6, 38 Stat. 731.)

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States. (Oct. 15, 1914, c. 323, paragraph 20, 38 Stat. 738.)"

Upon these paragraphs written in statutory law labor is banking to exempt it from trammeling interference of the anti-trust laws. To labor it is clear, unequivocal. Historically it was intended to do the very thing it says, exempt labor unions from anti-trust legislation and to forbid the curbing of labor organizations by court decisions.

Another decision that the United States Supreme Court will probably scan when it renders its future historic opinion on the relationship of administrative law to statutory law is the recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals on the American Medical Association case. In this case the United States Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court and ruled that the Medical Association was engaged in interstate commerce, was a trade and subject to the anti-trust laws. In this decision occurred this paragraph:

"Likewise in recognition of the fact that all trades, businesses and professions, which prevent idleness and exercise men in labor and employment for the benefit of themselves and their families and for the increase of their substance, are desirable in the public good and any undue restraint upon them is wrong and is immediate and unreasonable and, therefore, within the purview of the Sherman Act. \* \* \*

You can see that this paragraph alone could be reapplied to labor unions.

## STANDARD OF REASONABLENESS

Other important decisions of the United States Supreme Court which no doubt will be scanned when the Court reaches its decision on administrative law are the dissenting opinions in certain famous cases involving trade unions under the anti-trust laws. These dissenting opinions were the creation of Justice Brandeis and Justice Holmes chiefly. In the Bedford Cut Stone case which came dangerously near to ruling unions out of existence, Justice Brandeis said:

"If in the struggle for existence, individual working men may, under any circumstances, cooperate in this way for self protection even though the interstate trade of another is thereby restrained, the lower courts were clearly right in denying the injunctions sought by the plaintiffs. I have no occasion to consider whether the restraint, which was applied wholly intrastate, became in its operation a direct restraint upon interstate commerce. For it has long been settled that only unreasonable restraints are prohibited by the Sherman Act. And the restraint imposed was, in my opinion, a reasonable one. The Act does not establish the standard of reasonableness. What is reasonable must be determined by the application of principles by the common law. Tested by these principles, the propriety of the unions' conduct can hardly be doubted by one who believes in the organization of labor."

Here it is to be noted that the Sherman Act does not set up a standard of reasonableness. Justice Brandeis would go to the common law to determine the standard of reasonableness. It would seem that no administrator or government attorney would be considered as having in himself the standard of reasonableness.

Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold has said that the Department of Justice was not "prosecuting practices which can be justified even under the dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court." Even if his prosecution were

to conform with this declaration, whether the Supreme Court will follow the dissenting opinions with Mr. Murphy sitting is now the big enigma.

In this rambling survey we have tried to point out the gravity of the present situation. We have tried to explain the paradox involved. It may be summed up again in this question, has the United States Supreme Court constitutional authority to undermine the policy-making powers of the Congress by ruling that administrators of government bureaus or government attorneys can interpret laws in conflict with Congress?

## JOB INSURANCE

(Continued from page 183)

have overcome most administrative difficulties in the handling of claims, the waiting period can well be reduced to one week. Available estimates indicate that a change from a two-week to a one-week waiting period would lead to an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent in benefit costs over a period of years. Every state, therefore, should be able to shorten its waiting period.

2. A higher minimum benefit should be provided.—In nearly half the states a minimum rate of less than \$5 is provided by law. This provision has resulted in some very small weekly payments for workers who have had limited earnings. In one state, for instance, two-thirds of all payments for total unemployment over a three-month period were less than \$6 per week. It would be socially desirable to provide a minimum payment for total unemployment of at least \$5 per week in all states.

3. The benefit rate should be increased.—The benefit rate should reflect full-time earnings rather than earnings which are low because of past unemployment. A number of states are now using formulas for determining the individual wage basis which definitely tend to understate a worker's earnings for a week of full employment. This tendency should be corrected. Most state laws provide benefits approximating 50 per cent of wages up to \$30 per week. In states in which funds are available, the rate might well be increased to 66 2/3 per cent, a rate which is in common use in workmen's accident compensation. The maximum weekly benefit rate might also be raised to at least \$20.

4. The duration of benefits should be lengthened.—Most state laws now provide that benefits will be paid for a period related to the past employment experience, with 16 weeks in any year as a maximum. At the outset it was thought necessary to limit duration in this way to avoid the risk of insolvency of some state funds. Recent experience, however, shows that the existing duration provisions of the state laws are greatly restricting the length of time during which benefits are payable. In one Middle Western state more than 75 per cent of the claimants exhausted their benefits before obtaining reemployment. If experience in any state shows that sufficient funds are available, benefits might well be paid to eligible workers for a uniform maximum period of at least 16 weeks. There are undoubtedly other states which can pay bene-

## I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

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fits for an even longer period of time. In Great Britain the unemployment insurance system pays benefits for 26 weeks in any year to those who are eligible. The duration of benefits is the most important single element in the benefit structure, and states which have large available reserves and excess income can well afford to concentrate their attention on this aspect of their benefit provisions.

**5. Partial unemployment benefits should be paid.**—As of January 1, 1940, benefits for partial unemployment were not payable in six states although in one state, Massachusetts, such payments begin in October, 1940. In many other states the payment of partial unemployment benefits is still in the preliminary stages. Unless such benefits are paid there is ample opportunity for the evasion of payments for total unemployment by providing inconsiderable part-time work. Every effort should be made to see that partial unemployment benefits are paid throughout the nation.

**6. The eligibility and disqualification provisions should be reexamined.**—Recent experience indicates that certain aspects of the eligibility and disqualification provisions of the state laws have had the effect of seriously delaying and often limiting the payment of benefits. One of the great advantages of unemployment insurance is the quick and effective payment of benefits. Complicated formulas and various provisions which tend to delay prompt payment ought to be eliminated as experience shows instances in which simplification may be achieved.

If our achievements are to be turned to advantage, we must continue not only to improve our techniques and administration but also to enlarge the scope of our operations.

The only permanent long-range program on the statute books today which attempts to cope with the problem of unemployment is the federal-state system of employment security embodied in the social security program. It is imperative, therefore, that we strengthen and improve this permanent part of our program so that we can be building a stronger and better bulwark against the ravages of unemployment.

Important and far-reaching changes directed toward more socially desirable objectives were made in 1939 in the federal old-age insurance program. The next immediate step in the evolution of our social insurance legislation is the improvement and liberalization of our unemployment compensation laws.

## COUNCIL SIGNIFIES PENSIONERS

(Continued from page 188)

It was moved and seconded, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not owe Thomas H. Mohan any of the amount submitted in his bill, and that the international secretary stand instructed to so notify him and Local Union No. 394. Motion carried.

## LOCAL COMMITTEE HEARD

A letter from Local Union No. B-3 to the international secretary, requesting an appointment with the executive council, and the answer of the international secretary giving an appointment for 3:30 p. m., Tuesday, March 5, 1940, were read and ordered filed.

A telegram from W. H. Kieke, of Local Union No. 716, requesting an appointment with the executive council, was read, and it was moved and seconded, that

he be advised that the executive council would hear him at 3 p. m., Wednesday, March 6, 1940. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported having examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and having found the audit correct. It was moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported having examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and having found the audit correct. It was moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the council attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the E. W. B. A. and make report to the Supreme Lodge of the association. Motion carried.

Appeal of Local Union No. B-3 from the decision of International President Tracy in giving jurisdiction to Local Union No. B-1159 over the Federal Electric Products Company and the Lexington Electric Products Company, Inc., of Newark, N. J., was taken up. The following committee from Local Union No. B-3 appeared:

Harry Van Arsdale  
Jerry Duffy  
Bert Kirkman  
Fred Hansen  
Edward McAlen

The business manager of Local Union No. B-1159, Joseph Mann, appeared, as well as International President Tracy and International Representative Cristiano. The appeal of Local Union No. B-3 was presented by Business Manager Van Arsdale, and International President Tracy defended his decision, each in person. The executive council carefully examined the voluminous testimony and gave consideration to oral testimony presented, together with a letter from Local Union No. B-1159 addressed to International President Tracy under date of February 29, 1940. This letter indicates that Local Union No. B-1159 was highly cooperative to the extent of permitting Local Union No. B-3 to hold jurisdiction over the Lexington Electric Products Company's plant in Newark, N. J., for the year 1940, without surrendering the territorial jurisdiction of Local Union No. B-1159, and reads as follows:

Mr. D. W. Tracy, International President,  
I. B. E. W.,  
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

On Tuesday, February 27, a committee representing Local Union No. B-1159, met with Business Manager Van Arsdale and a committee representing Local Union No. B-3. This conference was held at Local Union No. B-3's request.

At this conference Attorney Stern, representing Local Union No. B-3, was also present. Local Union No. B-3 brought out at this conference that they are involved in another court case and if they were permitted to hold jurisdiction over the Lexington Electric Products Company's plant, located in Newark, N. J., it would greatly assist and act in their favor in the present litigation. Local Union No. B-3 requested Local Union No. B-1159 to temporarily waive our jurisdictional rights over this plant.

Local Union No. B-1159 has discussed this

situation and has come to the conclusion that if by waiving, temporarily, jurisdiction, it would assist Local No. B-3 in their court case, we are inclined to do so.

Local Union No. B-1159 would be agreeable to letting Local Union No. B-3 hold jurisdiction over the Lexington Electric Products Company's plant, located in Newark, N. J., for the year 1940, but that after December 31, 1940, we expect to have jurisdiction. We feel by that time the holding of jurisdiction over this plant by Local Union No. B-3 would have served its purpose.

This is being brought to your attention for whatever action you see fit to take.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) J. C. MANN,

Recording Secretary.

The letter of February 29 was written after President Tracy's decision and it could not be considered as a factor in the decision of President Tracy that was being appealed by Local Union No. B-3. However, the representative of Local Union No. B-3, appearing before the executive council, rejected the cooperative offer of Local Union No. B-1159 contained in the letter.

After weighing all angles, the consensus of opinion of the members of the executive council was that the decision of International President Tracy was in accord with the constitution of the I. B. E. W., thoroughly in keeping with the maintaining of proper territorial jurisdiction lines and that no real circumstance required the recognition of extended jurisdiction for Local Union No. B-3 to the detriment of Local Union No. B-1159. It was therefore moved and seconded, that the decision of the international president be sustained by the executive council. Motion carried.

The executive council recommends that Local Union No. B-1159 change its charter to that of a mixed and Class B local union in order to afford opportunity for members transferring membership to Local Union No. B-1159 to protect their rights enjoyed under present classification of membership.

Appeal of Arthur Kohles, of Local Union No. B-43, Syracuse, N. Y., against decision of the international president, was received, and after reviewing the evidence, and the minutes of the hearing which was held on same, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the international president be sustained. Motion carried.

An alleged appeal, dated February 29, of Local Union No. 36 against a ruling by International President Tracy, placing the Central Valley project in Shasta County, known as the Shasta Dam job, under international supervision, was received by the council. The opinion of the executive council in this matter is that the alleged appeal was not an appeal properly before the council because of the fact that Article XVI, Sections 2, 3 and 4 generally, and in this instance Section 2 particularly, constitutes final authority vested in the international president as the administrative officer of the International Brotherhood. Action by the international president of the kind involved in this matter does not come within the decision classification. It is clearly an authorized administrative action by the international president, definitely provided for in Article XVI, and as such is not appealable to the International Executive Council in the same manner as are decisions by the international president under the authority granted in Article IV, Section 2, or Article XVIII, Section 13.

Article IX, Section 5, empowers and requires the International Executive Council to render a decision on an appeal from any decision of the international president. How-



ever, the action of International President Tracy in this particular matter cannot be held to be a decision by reason of Article XVI, Section 2 of the I. B. E. W. constitution, clearly defining such action as a purely administrative act.

The consensus of opinion of the members of the executive council being that the alleged appeal cannot be considered as an appeal or acted upon by the council, it was therefore moved and seconded, that the international secretary be directed to so advise Local Union No. 36. Motion carried.

Appeal of Herbert C. Fisher, S. C. Hanssen, J. D. Murphy, P. A. Patureau, A. Baltazor, August F. Fisher, Henry O. Rucker, Joseph Milton Dominique, and Joseph F. Stelljes, of Local Union No. 130, New Orleans, La., against decision of the international president, was received and after reviewing the evidence it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the international president be sustained. Motion carried.

Appeal of W. H. Kieke, of Local Union No. 716, Houston, Texas, against decision of the international president, was received, and after reviewing the evidence submitted and the oral appeal of W. H. Kieke it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the international president be sustained. Motion carried.

A general review of the activities of the I. B. E. W. was given by the international president. It was lamentable to see where our organization was being forced to defend itself against unfair aggression, and that funds of our respective local unions, as well as of the international, had to be used for that purpose when they could be used for better organization purposes.

The following members of Local Union No. B-3 requested a change in their age record:

James McManmon furnished a certificate showing that the date of his birth was November 25, 1877;

Charles F. Droge furnished a certificate showing that the date of his birth was March 9, 1880; and

Harry G. Dayton furnished a certificate and other records, showing that the date of his birth was August 25, 1882.

It was moved and seconded, that the date of birth of the above members be changed as stated above. Motion carried.

On the requests of Arthur Perkins, Samuel Freifeld and William J. Donovan for a change in their age record, the information they furnished was insufficient and not conclusive, and it was moved and seconded, that until they can furnish a proper certificate establishing conclusively their date of birth, the information they previously furnished as to date of birth will remain on our records. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,  
Secretary.

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 192)

vitamin, although double the quantity is needed. Commercial canning of tomatoes or tomato juice does not destroy it, but home cooking does. When citrus fruits are expensive, canned tomatoes served cold with salt and pepper make a good addition to the diet if economy must be considered. Many people eat them this way by preference.

Next month I hope to present to you a list of the various vitamins, together with the effect their presence or absence has on the body, and the foods which contain them.

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 193)

We shall expect you all at the card party April 25, so don't disappoint us.

MRS. FANNIE JACOBS.

2945 Webster Ave.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

For the benefit of those who may be interested and those who are new in the auxiliary work, we are giving a resume of our first year's work under our auxiliary's first president, Sister Gertrude Winslow. Five social meetings were held, two picnics, one theater party, two dances given, one Chinese dinner, one stork shower, one bridal shower, participation in one bazaar and in the Labor Day parade, and help given to the following: P.-T. A. Milk Fund, Children's Hospital, the Salvation Army, and the Old Ladies' Home. The families of two members of Local No. B-18 were also given assistance in the holiday season, the names of these two being the only names available. All help given was by vote of the auxiliary. Membership blanks and membership cards were procured, badges for hostesses and committee pins were purchased. Raffles were held for turkeys, linemen's tools, and a work-basket. The plans for the coming year under the new president, Sister Flynn, are necessarily not yet complete but many of the above items will be repeated and many new suggestions are being considered.

On Wednesday, February 28, the ladies enjoyed the pleasant hospitality of Sister Koepke at her home at 3527 West Fifty-eighth Place, the occasion being the monthly social meeting. The social committee, of which Sister Sisson is chairman, and Sisters Koepke, Woods, and Lester members, served a lunch that was thoroughly enjoyed. After lunch, a guest, Mrs. Benson, gave readings while many of the ladies amused themselves playing "500," buncle, pinochle and bridge.

The members and prospective members present were Mesdames Koepke, Sisson, Woods, Lester, Pierce, Wear, Bunker, Thomas, Reynolds, Dell, Underwood, Palmer, Smith, Adrian, McGee, Montgomery, Halpin, Waxman, Heywood, Ohlman and Gahagan.

At the regular monthly business meeting of the auxiliary on the evening of March 15, Brother Samuel Kalish, teacher and speaker, gave an interesting talk on auxiliaries. Mr. Kalish stated that the work of a good auxiliary was to be a help along economic, political, and social lines and proceeded to show how an auxiliary could help along those lines. On Friday evenings Mr. Kalish has been having a class in unionism which has been well attended.

The March social meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ruby Woods, 6306 So. Rimpau. A potluck luncheon was served after which drawings were in order for the Master Toastmaster to be raffled off. The lucky person in winning the toastmaster was Sister Helen Adrian. A neat sum of money was made from the tickets sold. Cards followed, Sister Ohlman winning the first prize and Sister Lester second prize. The sisters present were Woods, Winslow, Sisson, Adrian, Heywood, Lester, Palmer, Underwood, Flynn, Pierce, Atwater, Koepke, Ohlman and Gahagan.



## VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

A number of the members of our auxiliary attended the social meeting given by Auxiliary Unit No. 352 at Patriotic Hall on the evening of March 28. Our contribution to the entertainment was a short play given by Sisters Heywood, Woods, Lester, Ohlman and Adrian and a reading by Sister Gahagan.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Our social which we have once a year when the members of L. U. No. 26 and their families are invited was held on February 27, at Knights of Columbus Hall, with a fine attendance in spite of the snow storm on that day. The evening of entertainment was opened by all joining in singing America with Ottie Marlow leading and Brother Sebastain at the piano. All the old time songs were sung through the evening by all present. Miss Patricia Thorne favored us with a tap dance and Miss Ann Hollinsworth toe danced. They are pupils of Bernice Carrico's school of dance.

Harry Rockwell, a member of L. U. No. 96, Philadelphia, entertained us with his saxophone with Brother Rockwell at the piano. Arthur McKnew rendered some fine musical numbers on his violin with Mrs. Marsh accompanying him at the piano. Then our never failing Business Manager Clem Preller made a fine speech commending the good work that the auxiliary is doing, which was very encouraging to us as it is very nice to have someone to boost you along. Mrs. Bertha Hellman, auxiliary president, made a fine speech and was hostess for the evening. Refreshments were served, followed by dancing until a late hour.

The flowers that adorned the table were sent to a member of L. U. No. 26 who was sick in Providence Hospital and were delivered that night by the kindness of Louis H. Johnston, another member of L. U. No. 26.

The social was a big success, thanks to our entertainment committee. Mrs. Arthur Lowe, chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Pauline Bert and Mrs. Ottie Marlow. Mrs. Marlow was mistress of ceremonies. The women's auxiliary extends thanks and appreciation to each and everyone who participated in making the social a success. We are slowly growing and look for a more successful year, as we go into our third year. Each one gets better as we go ahead. Thanking each member and officer for their fine work in the past.

MRS. L. J. JOHNSTON.

1507 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E.,  
Washington, D. C.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-304, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Editor:

This auxiliary is 15 months old and has a membership of 25.

We have been complimented a number of times on being the liveliest auxiliary in town. This makes us very happy and we intend to be just that and to be even more than that.

The meetings are the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month, meeting at the labor hall and we also have special parties for our husbands and families. There will be a party during the month of March.

The officers elected the first of this year were: Mrs. Ray Stull, president; Mrs. Earl Tinney, vice president, and Mrs. Barney Cole, secretary and treasurer. There is a visiting committee, a flower chairman, and a hostess for every meeting.

We have mystery pals for exchange of birthdays, wedding anniversary, and Christmas presents.



We also enjoy hearing from any sister auxiliary and really get much enjoyment reading the women's page in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*.

MRS. BARNEY COLE.

527 E. Third,  
Hutchinson, Kans.

## WORK CAMPS OF OLD

(Continued from page 189)

improvement on thim was the lance tooth an' our camp was supplied wid thim. We was in a fine stand av timber, tall an' straight but the uniform size cuddn't compare wid the giant trees av the Pacific slope an' the loggers in the East didn't need or know annything about the spring boards we use out here.

## GIANT BARRED PATH

"Talkin' about big trees, Slim, I was buildin' a line many years ago out here an' on the side av the road I was stakin' out I ran smack into a big tree. I measured it aroun' wid my tape line an' it went 55 feet. And ye wuddn't misdoubt me whin I tell ye that I didn't George Washington that tree but moved my little 25-foot toll line across to the ither side of the road. I'd like to have seen the faces av some av thim ould time jacks if we'd run across some timber like that."

"Yes," said Slim. "I know somethin' about big trees fer I've been among the giant redwoods of California."

"Well," resumed Terry, "The fallers got busy in our camp an' soon we heard the calls, here an' there—'Timber-r-r'—an' the roar av trees crashin' down was all aroun'. Some av the jacks was busy swampin' out roads into the main road. Me an' the Grant boys an' some ither was started in buildin' skid-ways fer the logs where the main road come down to the water. The Grants were skilled axe an' peavie men an' that helped me out fer most all I know'd about usin' an axe was learned in John Langton's bush gettin' out firewood; however, though I was green an' awkward at first, wid their help, I managed to get along well enough an' in a couple av weeks I cud pass in anny company."

"Now, I suppose," said Slim, "that after your preceding stormy career you went into the timbered solitudes expecting to succeed in your unceasing quest of a quiet life."

"Sure," said Terry. I said to meself, "Now Terry, no matter what happens—aven if ye get both cheeks slapped—kape yer hands in yer pockets."

"And did you succeed?"

"Now, Slim, ye know what Bobbie Burns said—an' he know'd what he was talkin' about—

"The best laid schemes av mice an men gang aft agley."

"Knowin' what human nature is, in spite av all I cud do, I met wid me first interruption airly in the game."

## CONTRACTORS, INTEREST RATES

(Continued from page 181)

ducing the wages of building laborers of all kinds by one-half, an impractically drastic cut exceeding the

demands of even the most callous of unrealistic theoreticians, the net achievement would not be equal to that of cutting the interest rate from 5 to 4 per cent.

For the benefit of those wage critics who consider that an increase in wage rates necessarily involves an increase in the cost of the product, Mr. Pierce's next observation is most pertinent.

"At this point," he says, "should be mentioned the continuous reduction of the amount of man hours required per given amount of building on the site, as more and more house fixtures and parts are installed ready made and less are made on the spot. This was brought out before the Temporary National Economic Committee by Mr. D. W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This flexibility of labor costs resulting in a downward trend should have as a counterpart a similar elasticity of interest rates in order to preserve the balance necessary to growth in the construction industry."

There is also evidence that the inflated price of land in many urban sections exercises a substantial retarding influence on residential construction. This condition is in part the result of our history of land speculation. Today tremendous holdings of real estate are in the control of financial institutions which hold the realty off the market in the hope of realizing its former inflated value. As a consequence land prices tend to be artificially high, and in addition to increasing the purchase price it again adds to the interest burden which the credit buyer must assume. Moreover, these frozen real estate assets "hang over the whole real estate and building market as a constant threat to values," so that even the otherwise willing cash purchaser hesitates to buy and develop land lest its value should suddenly depreciate when the frozen assets are released.

To remedy the ills which have been sketched herein, Mr. Pierce recommends what might be summarized as a three-point program: (1) Construction loans at interest rates of not more than 2½ per cent; (2) the stimulation of greater liquidity in real estate and the development of outlying, low-priced lands; and (3) the adoption of the Torrens or similar system to facilitate the transfer of title without the expense and red-tape which characterizes the present antiquated system.

## INDUSTRY TAKES TOLL

(Continued from page 180)

tion insurance insured in exclusive state funds," says the Division of Labor Standards report, "it would have saved these employers, in the year 1937 alone, about \$70,000,000."

## MORE ADEQUATE BENEFITS

Low-cost insurance, such as that provided by state funds, means that workers can get more adequate benefits without raising the cost to the employer. As insurance costs are lowered, there is less opposition by employers to liberalizing benefits. Compensation benefits, on the average, are higher (and more workers are covered by the workmen's compensation system) in those states which have state funds.

America's recent unemployment compensation and old-age insurance laws were enacted after we had had a generation of experience with state workmen's compensation, for the most part privately

insured. "Examination of the important new federal-state social insurance laws," remarks the Division of Labor Standards, "discloses a striking fact. In every instance, provision has been made directly and entirely through public insurance funds, state and federal."

In 1938, latest official estimates show that no less than 1,375,600 workers in American industry were disabled by accident or sickness arising out of their work. Of these, 16,400 cases resulted in death. Almost 100,000 men and women workers found themselves with permanent disabilities. Over a million and a quarter suffered temporary disabilities.

Public policy has long recognized, in theory at least, that it is not only fairer, but cheaper, to provide for the victims of the industrial process through compensation insurance than through relief or charity—and that it is even more economical to prevent many of the year's 1,375,600 injuries by doing a thorough job of industrial safety and industrial hygiene. Organized labor still has a long way to go in getting this theoretical acceptance realized in adequate legislation and adequate administration, both in workmen's compensation and industrial safety and health.

## FERMENT OF IDEAS

(Continued from page 185)

was the sole representative from the United States of America.

Madame Emilie Lefranc and Mr. Gunnar Hirdman were the keynoters of the first session. They spoke on "The Field of Workers Education."

Briefly summarized, Mme. Lefranc, speaking from French experience, conceived the aim of workers' education to be a clear and deep understanding of the present day social reality, that is, particularly, the world in which the workers live. The whole educational process should be impregnated with an acute sense of reality. Workers education should be factual in content, democratic, critical, historical, and relational in method, and cultural in result. She spoke emphatically for a multilateral character of workers education, by which she meant that workers education should adapt itself to all the possible variations in the desire for knowledge. In order to win and conserve the value of freedom, she held, a diversified curriculum is necessary.

The presentation by Gunnar Hirdman, principal of the Brunnsvik Folk High School, Sweden, indicated a very large degree of consensus with Mme. Lefranc as to the content and scope of workers education. Hirdman proposed that in the next few years we should produce research of the best methods of promoting study—methods which would combine freedom with efficiency.

A number of delegates shared the opinion that future conferences might with advantage be devoted to an intensive consideration of a single problem in the workers' education movement and that some preliminary study and research should precede the convocation of those so concerned.

In the second session we were treated to an interesting introductory paper on "The Training of Tutors," by Dr. H. Brugman, of Holland. A tutor, said Brug-



man, must be a knower, a learner, a doer, a thinker, an enthusiast, a good fellow, and one who is in thorough sympathy with the cause of the oppressed. His paper brought to mind a well-worn statement in Scandinavia, that the success of a folk high school depends upon the quality of the teaching personnel more than upon any other factor. The preparation of tutors (and textbooks) is probably the greatest problem in the workers' education movement, and one which needs deeper and wider study than has been devoted to it hitherto.

The chairman of the Committee on Workers Education, of the I. F. T. U., had sent out an enquiry on the training of tutors, but thus far only four national centers had sent in returns. Quite likely this enquiry will be continued and that it will form a basis for discussion in a future international conference.

In former days, when the labor and folk movements were small, those teachers which the movements developed were also called upon to do some teaching. Today, the division of labor calls for specially prepared teachers. Teaching is becoming professionalized. Hence the labor and folk movements have built residential colleges, organized week-end institutes, and summer schools with the view to supplying educational directors

and tutors for the respective movements. Dr. Brugman stressed the primary importance of securing tutors with actual experience in the social field as well as with expert knowledge in the field of their teaching. The merely academically schooled tutor, he contended, is quite inadequate in presenting workers' education. Academicians have a tendency to promulgate "vielwissen" and to stuff their hearers with encyclopedic facts. Many academic teachers are merely intellectual parvenues on parade. They glibly proclaim an impeccable objectivity on controversial issues, a performance that often conceals a bias for the status quo.

Tutors should cultivate a critically realistic point of view. To encourage a spirit of fanaticism and sectarianism is doing a disservice to workers' education. Dr. Brugman's paper raised many controversial questions but the time needed for translations cut the time for discussion to a disappointing minimum.

Education versus propaganda is another bone of contention at meetings of teachers of workers' education. Whether or not we define propaganda as selective opinion either for selfish or unselfish objectives, and education as growing insight and cooperative behavior, it is significant that we make a distinction between the two concepts. If we equate them, then we have surrendered our

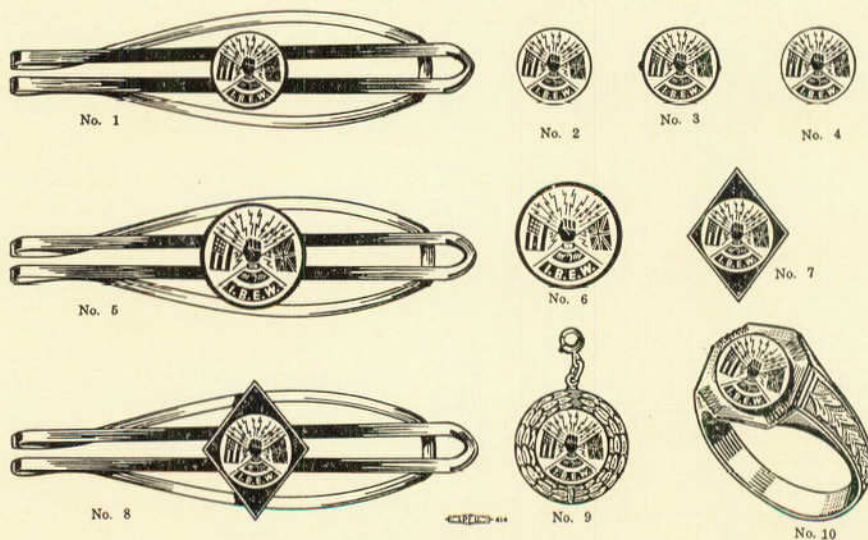
scale of values by means of which to weigh and consider, and we shall find ourselves without a critical instrument in the presence of bad propaganda.

It cannot be reiterated too often that workers' education is not merely transposing the academic pabulum to adults. The latter need science, for example, indeed, they need science more than any other subject matter. But, they do not need the kind of organized data which specialists in botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, teach in the colleges. Academic teachers who have tried this out on adult audiences have uniformly failed. Neither do adults need the so called "classical approach" to economics and other social studies. Classical economics, e.g., is mainly apologetic tautology and tiresome logomachy. Adults do need the results of factual research, of surveys, of analytic and synthetic studies, for the bearing which these have upon the solution of pressing social situations.

Mr. H. Neumann, secretary of the Swiss Workers Education Centre, spoke on workers' educational activities in Switzerland. In 1913, the Social Democratic Party and the Swiss National Trade Union Centre joined their efforts in behalf of a national centre for workers' education. The work has progressed steadily and without friction. Ultimate control and direction of workers' educational policy rest always with the local educational bodies.

While studying in Zurich and Basel, we learned that the composition of the Swiss population is heterogeneous and that there exists a jealous regard for the principles and practices of local autonomy. There is discernible also a growing homogeneity in the people's attitude toward foreign ideas. The sentiment of nationality has been intensified and accelerated, no doubt, by the activities

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of the fascist and nazist neighbors. Workers' education has played a large role in an effort to heighten the solidarity of the people, so that public opinion in Switzerland today is unified as never before. The four principal nationals of the Alpine state stand united as one man against fascist and nazist penetration. The Swiss love their mountains and they would not surrender without combat.

This unity in diversity was very apparent as we viewed the National Exposition at Zurich. Having just come from the New York World's Fair, we were eager to compare in some particulars. Of course, the Swiss National Exposition was small in comparison with the giant spread of the New York World's Fair, but we observed that the Swiss had put more integrated thinking into the exposition as a whole. The idea of interrelatedness was particularly well worked in "The People and Their Culture." This particular exhibit showed the influence of sociological or relational thinking.

When a few minutes were made available for me to discharge my obligation as a courier with fraternal greetings from four American Associations, I was moved by the occasion to address a few reflections. A resumé of the same follows:

In the first place, those of us who are in and of the various folk movements should come together internationally more frequently than we do. International conferences may be thought wholly futile, but that does not disprove the value of conferences by representatives of the folk movements.

Some of our national folk movements suffer severely from the apostasy of some political leaders, for example, in England, while others, in America, e.g., are torn by dissension and rivalry, and still others are hesitant in promoting the wider social bonds. We need more conferences, more summer schools, more exchange of students and teachers. The presence of a crisis is no excuse—capitalism is now in continuous crisis—and we must come together

even if it entails a personal sacrifice of means and comforts.

As a former seaman, I can see an opportunity for some enterprising movement to start floating colleges. Will any of the various folk-travel and holiday associations, or the international cooperative movement, or some national group lead off with the launching of a good ship operated at cost for the purpose of transporting adults, youths, and children to various lands for conference, study, recreation and fellowship?

Also, I think that we should convene representatives from various social movements and nationals so that different interests and ideas may be heard and discussed. We must get a hearing for our ideas.

I understand that here in Switzerland workers' education is excluded by the radio authority of the state. I have just come from England where the British Broadcasting Corporation excludes the consumers' cooperative movement from using the radio in order to spread the ideas and practices of cooperative effort.

We must fight to get a hearing and an airing of controversial issues. These issues must also get into the schools, into books, and into libraries.

Recently I listened to the distinguished leader of the communal libraries of Denmark, Dr. Thomas Dössing. I asked him in the public meeting room of the New York Public Library: "What practices are followed in the Danish library system relative to controversial issues?" Dr. Dössing replied, "We see to it that the book or pamphlet which started the controversy is on hand in all of the

libraries." A very fine example of scientific neutrality, you will agree.

I wish to underline Dr. Grugman's emphasis upon the need for a close interrelation between theory and practice and that we should courageously face the need for a fresh social theory to fit the conditions of our day. If a theory no longer fits the facts, it should be abandoned, no matter if it hails from Socrates or Jesus, Madison or Marx.

I would underline also the emphasis upon the democratic process in education and I

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commend to you in this connection a seminal sentence from the preface of Dr. James Peter Warbasse's book "Cooperative Democracy:" "Great social changes that are permanent are those that are brought about by means which are similar in character to the end sought."

Finally, I wish to supplement Mme. Le-franc's stress upon the need for general culture in the labor and social movements. I agree that comprehensive knowledge in the humanistic and scientific disciplines is a precondition to grand achievement in any field, but the quality of culture like morality is a by-product of the activities of everyday living and doing and of personal socialized intercourse. I would lay more accent upon the behavior, the doing side of life. From a sociological angle behavior would be most cultivated at that point where one feels a progressive expansion and refinement of the social bond-building process.

We of the democratic countries agree upon the supreme value of all social personality and I would like to close my remarks in the words of our late American octogenarian poet, Edwin Markham:

"We are blind until we see  
That in the human plan  
Nothing is worth the making  
If it does not make the man.

"Why build these cities glorious  
If man unbuilt goes?  
In vain we build the work unless  
The builder also grows."

In their heartening response to my words, the delegates indicated that they share these ideas and feelings.

### EMPTY STOMACHS

(Continued from page 182)

winter months, when due to the frost and cold he cannot work, not because he is not willing to suffer the torture of cold and freezing, but for the reason that many trades such as bricklaying cannot be continued in freezing weather. And may I say that very few bricklayers can earn enough in the mild weather to tide them over the unemployment period.

Why not make a comparison where there are no extremes? Here in New York City, all the building trades have and are endeavoring to lower the cost of housing by creating a so-called "B" division. In these "B" divisions, the mechanics are engaged in the construction of low cost homes. Their scale is considerably lower than the mechanics working on other construction. In the electrical trade, the Local Union No. B-3 "A" members work six hours, five days for a week's work, or a 30-hour week. But this union has a membership called the "I" division, the members of which work eight hours, five days, or 40-hour week, and their wage scale for the eight-hour day is \$3 per day less than the "A" mechanic. Thus the electrical worker is trying for unity and all the other building trades are doing the same by organizing these "B" and "I" divisions.

It is possible that Cleveland building mechanics have not arrived at the point where they, too, must establish these same classifications on homes to help lower the cost of this type of construction.

Why, when comparing costs of production, quality or quantity, is there al-

ways the same unequal subjects used? We always read figures that balance to the writer's favor. The reader usually thinks the article is based upon true facts, but if he were to give a little thought and carefully consider the comparisons made he would see that while the figures are real, they are not truthfully correct as to the two subjects under comparison.

And again we have the comparison of labor unions. We read of the excellent cooperation of the unions in the needle trades, against the militant attitude of some construction trades.

May I cite a few reasons for the so-called cooperation of the needle trades.

### SWEAT SHOP CRIMES

It is not so long ago that 90 per cent of the work done in the needle trades was of the so-called sweat shop product. We need not go into detail of the horrors and suffering of the workers under this sweat shop system. We do know that conditions were such that the workers could not exist. This system developed the "Ghetto" in New York City, a hell hole where as many as 10 persons lived in two rooms. When even to exist under such conditions became impossible, these workers rebelled and out of this came the foundation of the garment workers' organization. An organization of peoples whose suffering and privations had been so great that they had to unite and fight to correct some of the conditions under which they were forced to live. They fought for better living conditions and when they were successful in their first fight, they then fought for still better conditions. There was a continual fight until this sweat shop system was corrected. No longer do you see children staggering along the streets of New York's East Side carrying 80 to 100 pounds of cloth to be worked at home into wearing apparel, worked upon by every member in the home, including young children who helped, if only to remove the basting threads. These needle workers know what privations they lived through and are determined never to return to the old system. I believe with their sufferings alleviated they react like most humans. Their nature has changed and they have now time to develop the true spirit of cooperation and unity.

And so it must be with all labor. They will unite, organize and fight for a better wage, for a shorter workday, and when they have won their first fight they will fight again for still better wage and still shorter hour workday. Until they have security, until the fear of unemployment has been eliminated, there is little attention given to unity, or in fact any subject other than the dread of hunger and distress.

Socialism, communism and many other such movements could not exist among a satisfied people. By satisfied, I mean employed. When labor is gainfully employed there is no unrest, there is no depression.

I wonder if some of the writers of articles on economics and many so-called labor solutions had tramped the streets

for weeks and months seeking a job, would their thoughts lead to wage comparisons and unity, or would the uppermost thought be of food and shelter?

Only in the past few years has there been an effort to give labor a feeling of security and the laws now in effect are far from the solution of unemployment.

Until work is shared in such a manner that labor can be assured of at least food and shelter 12 months every year, labor can think of little but food and shelter and has little if any thought of unity.

To share work there must be a shorter workday and workweek. The 30-hour week is the nearest solution. A six-hour, five-day week will cut down unemployment to normal, and on week ends labor will have time to think of unity and many other similar subjects.

My suggestions are, if individuals, corporations and publications would give the same time, money and space to campaign for the 30-hour week as they do making destructive criticisms and unbalanced comparisons, we would have the 30-hour week, unemployment relieved, the relief rolls discontinued, a happy and satisfied labor situation. And then educate everyone, both employer and employee, in the much needed unity, and unity under such conditions would be everlasting.

### ARNOLD'S COUP UNMASKED

(Continued from page 177)

According to the story given to the police by Mr. Penner, he and his wife, who live at 2420 Bronx Park East, the Bronx, were planning to buy jewelry with the money. Shortly after 1 p. m. they visited the jewelry concern of Lebendigar and Co. at 71 Nassau Street, on the corner of John Street.

There the Penners examined several pieces of jewelry but considered the price too high. Then, according to the police, two dealers and the Penners visited a nearby establishment for another appraisal.

The Penners made no purchase, and then went to the Automat, which is below the street level. Mrs. Penner placed her pocketbook on a nearby chair. It was made of blue leather, about nine inches square, and was carried on the arm by means of a strap.

When they had finished eating, the Penners left the cafeteria and walked toward Brooklyn Bridge, where they planned to take the subway home. After they had walked part of the way Mrs. Penner realized she had forgotten her purse. She went back to the cafeteria, while her husband went to police headquarters. He was told to report the loss to the Old Slip Precinct.

Mrs. Penner was unable to find her bag. When three detectives reached the scene with Mr. Penner they questioned the 17 employees there, but could learn nothing. The police sent out a city-wide alarm, listing the property as lost. The jewelry said to be in the purse was a diamond ring and a crescent brooch containing 17 diamonds.



| L. U.<br>I. O.—            |   | L. U.<br>B-18—  |  | L. U.<br>53—(Cont.)  |  | L. U.<br>100—  |  | L. U.<br>157—  |  | L. U.<br>B-212—(Cont.)                                    |  | L. U.<br>281—  |  |
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| 333—          | 153301 153331<br>185845 186000<br>243893 243895                        | 388—          | 95157 95165<br>B 321018 321019                                     | 443—            | 584945 584978  | 500—            | 78743 78750<br>482251 482405<br>566611 566614                        | B-569—        | 270031 270223<br>B 275789 275792<br>413114 413116<br>939389 939400                    | 617—          | 288242 288332                                   | 668—          | 972235 972254  |
| 335—          | 104224 104239  | 389—          | 168333 168345  | 444—            | 216609 216619<br>731102 731122                                     | 501—            | 31818 32200<br>132563 132750<br>283700 283848<br>238501 238620       | 570—          | 175561 175561<br>B 271823 271824<br>422628 422643                                     | 618—          | 266838 266965                                   | 669—          | 89786 89786<br>883791 883819   |
| 337—          | 593586 734193 734202   | 390—          | 31018 31131  | 445—            | 438782 438810  | 502—            | 53931 53936  | 571—          | 950687 950696   | 619—          | 784775 784782                                   | 670—          | 137460 137470  |
| 338—          | 139528 139551  | 391—          | 411838 530691 530700   | 446—            | 270639 366056 366103   | 505—            | 177914 178143<br>430525 430549<br>601868 601914                      | 573—          | 56573   | 620—          | 330637  | 671—          | 237848 237859<br>337411 337470   |
| 340—          | 582847 582854<br>550501 550559<br>966619 966750                        | 393—          | 430841 430860  | B-447—          | 123576 123589  | 508—            | 436786 436787<br>569902 569945                                       | 574—          | 24224 24225<br>28435 28435<br>201607 201750<br>548261 548261                          | 621—          | 437295 437321                                   | 672—          | 561465 561465<br>730284 730291   |
| 341—          | 380287 380308  | 394—          | 307023 307044  | B-448—          | 323131 323143<br>B 337217 337218<br>597469 597469<br>750686 750705 | 511—            | 123969 124007  | 575—          | 300125 300143   | 622—          | 317410 317464<br>760253 760253                  | 673—          | 262560 262562<br>860861 860925   |
| 342—          | 211693 879976 880006   | 395—          | 385828 385840  | 450—            | 138786 138865<br>435266 435271                                     | 512—            | 63021 63060  | 576—          | 330104 330105<br>428269 428278  | 623—          | 608127 608145                                   | B-675—        | 27316 27321<br>600691 600750   |
| 343—          | 253204 253229  | 397—          | 72090 72092<br>114981 115025                                       | 452—            | 132717 132739  | 515—            | 58669 58671  | 577—          | 866853 866872   | 624—          | 519759 519765                                   | 676—          | 342038 342087<br>604951 604956   |
| 344—          | 17297 17307<br>B 720630 720638   | 400—          | 319557 319583  | 454—            | 761851 761871  | 516—            | 766464 766490  | 578—          | 243661 243677   | 625—          | 608127 608145                                   | 677—          | 20224 20231<br>43447 43485   |
| 346—          | 136304 136307<br>616953 616955   | 401—          | 136914 136953  | 456—            | 613861 613890  | 517—            | 746831 746848  | 580—          | 280421 280430<br>927881 927920  | 626—          | 519759 519765                                   | 678—          | 242146 242153<br>754366 754410   |
| 347—          | 256206 256285<br>B 301221  | 403—          | 385116 385138  | 457—            | 385533 385558  | 519—            | 404230 404241  | 581—          | 280421 280430<br>927881 927920  | 627—          | 742187 742200<br>404701 404717                  | 679—          | 761185 761196  |
| 348—          | 123091 123100<br>833199 833250<br>521251 521302                        | 405—          | 139008 139094<br>568972 568974                                     | 458—            | 165465 165467<br>507751 507780<br>750750                           | 520—            | 142880 142941  | 582—          | 269381 269409   | 628—          | 742187 742200<br>404701 404717                  | 680—          | 136023 136039  |
| 349—          | 167233 167899<br>557978 557997<br>591501 591697                        | 406—          | 297255 297278  | 459—            | 236612 236634<br>331501 331610                                     | 521—            | 436561 436566<br>322695 322778                                       | 583—          | 749652 749681   | 629—          | 42916 42917<br>324001 324025<br>909745 909750   | 681—          | 419030 419045  |
| 350—          | 401961 401973  | 408—          | 149554 149556<br>272536 272650                                     | 461—            | 970303 970318  | 522—            | 93070 93071<br>121863 121888   | 584—          | 140766 140776<br>144704 144750<br>287251 287270<br>268752 268832                      | 630—          | 42916 42917<br>324001 324025<br>909745 909750   | B-684—        | 87725 87736<br>212102 212126<br>224992 224993  |
| 351—          | 113087 113101  | 409—          | 139585 139586<br>184639 184711                                     | B-465—          | 55726 55727<br>703540 703716<br>B 868726 869124                    | 526—            | 400501 400507  | 586—          | 84626 84634   | 631—          | 93547 93592                                     | 682—          | 242146 242153<br>754366 754410   |
| 353—          | 102305 102307<br>717061 717064<br>887962 888142                        | 411—          | 399326 399381<br>205749 205749<br>453863 453864                    | 466—            | 62380 920018 920073  | 527—            | 141397 141435  | 587—          | 742948 742962   | 632—          | 232209 232228<br>254320 254320                  | 683—          | 124877 124942  |
| 354—          | 932511 932559<br>193490  | 413—          | 231220 231255<br>891106 891145                                     | 467—            | 754886 754906<br>599287 599291                                     | 528—            | 5884 5960<br>44676   | 588—          | 61588 61622   | 633—          | 269963 269963<br>546024 546079                  | 684—          | 87725 87736<br>212102 212126<br>224992 224993  |
| 355—          | 117365 117375<br>B 325833 325839<br>B 339615                           | 414—          | 610935 610968  | 470—            | 125147 125166  | 529—            | 815768 815773  | 589—          | 193001 193230<br>587920 587930  | 634—          | 232209 232228<br>254320 254320                  | 685—          | 35777 35800  |
| 356—          | 141675 141700  | 415—          | 49903 49903<br>386429 386451                                       | 471—            | 244070 244077<br>149404 149448                                     | 530—            | 793696 793699  | 591—          | 35326 132901 132950   | 635—          | 129771 129799                                   | 686—          | 614530 614549  |
| B-357—        | 441895 441952<br>B 285038 285039<br>B 292935 292939<br>B 388635 388641 | 416—          | 194897 473775 473816   | 472—            | 134782 134792  | 531—            | 773642   | 592—          | 753626 753663   | 636—          | 42916 42917<br>324001 324025<br>909745 909750   | 687—          | 656185 656250<br>110251 110269   |
| 358—          | 54685 54719<br>333037 333090   | 417—          | 219961 219993  | 473—            | 408137 408145  | 532—            | 975539 975614  | 593—          | 3461 3473   | 637—          | 288351 288369                                   | 688—          | 242146 242153<br>754366 754410   |
| 360—          | 474206 474360  | B-418—        | B 242970 242975<br>248392 248392<br>273428 273573<br>776655 776658 | B-474—          | B 341259 341282<br>442716 442874<br>570217 570218                  | 533—            | 125827 125838  | 594—          | 378377 378394   | 638—          | 232209 232228<br>254320 254320                  | 689—          | 370405 370435  |
| 361—          | 727970 727982  | B-420—        | B 262281 262288<br>B 850597 850640<br>914573 914653                | B-476—          | 134539 134571<br>855939 855959<br>B 879059 879079                  | 536—            | 246176 246179  | 595—          | 124802 124805<br>443384 443730<br>577131 577134                                       | 639—          | 129771 129799                                   | 690—          | 126192 126215<br>589105 589110   |
| 363—          | 321043 321064  | 421—          | 27141 27160  | 477—            | 991232 991280<br>217394 217395                                     | 537—            | 737821 737831  | 596—          | 94510 94517   | 640—          | 13970 14023                                     | 691—          | 5514 5514<br>942571 942637   |
| 365—          | 438477 438483<br>930221 930274   | 422—          | 383512 383522  | 479—            | 82879 82930<br>153431 153443<br>225371 225372                      | 539—            | 229988 652408 652435   | 597—          | 745535 745549   | 641—          | 227384 314403 314461                            | 692—          | 288001 288227<br>327386 327388<br>474783 474820  |
| 366—          | 744547 744573  | 423—          | 131275 131309<br>614322 614323                                     | 480—            | 11494 892357 892403  | 540—            | 589554 589558<br>754154 754190                                       | 598—          | 118523 118530   | 642—          | 232209 232228<br>254320 254320                  | 693—          | 370405 370435  |
| 367—          | 403577 403600<br>962309 962360   | 424—          | 76933 76945  | 481—            | 990464 990527  | 543—            | 89441 89453<br>317709  | 599—          | 741801 741815   | 643—          | 948281 948317                                   | 694—          | 656185 656250<br>110251 110269   |
| B-369—        | 203528 203529<br>B 253286 253289<br>310421 310500<br>529501 529593     | 425—          | 734599 734609  | 482—            | 400648 400654  | 544—            | 41472 41475<br>50453 50494   | 600—          | 380540 380550   | 644—          | 227384 314403 314461                            | 695—          | 139307 139355  |
| 370—          | 525256 525263  | 426—          | 413896 413908  | B-483—          | 17203 17250<br>312001 312117<br>23884                              | 545—            | 135447 135475  | 601—          | 218204 218250<br>279751 279814<br>584102 584124<br>143423 143430                      | 645—          | 320215 320223<br>755481 755494                  | 696—          | 182658 182832  |
| 371—          | 771412 771421  | 427—          | 256196 365962 364052   | 484—            | 400648 400654  | 546—            | 112965 113025  | 602—          | 20931 20932<br>759463 759479  | 646—          | 129771 129799                                   | 697—          | 245113 245114<br>343928 343953   |
| B-372—        | 816545 816594<br>B 870172 870212                                       | 428—          | 139910 139940  | B-484—          | 17203 17250<br>312001 312117<br>23884                              | 547—            | 124521 124527<br>B 261937 261938                                     | 603—          | 92738 92760   | 647—          | 232209 232228<br>254320 254320                  | 698—          | 370405 370435  |
| 375—          | 46548 46580  | 429—          | 236654 236755<br>248681 248846                                     | 487—            | 84413 84467<br>588541 588543<br>969237 969282                      | 549—            | 11932 11944<br>35542 35616   | 604—          | 51932 52014<br>440593 440597  | 648—          | 13970 14023                                     | 699—          | 126192 126215<br>589105 589110   |
| 377—          | 913688 913691<br>922122 922157   | 430—          | 740916 740938  | 488—            | 125686 125693<br>174149 174213<br>660000 660006                    | 550—            | 422903 422932  | 605—          | 224621 224771<br>B 301044 301048<br>578336 578337<br>B 865642 865740<br>892907 892965 | 649—          | 232209 232228<br>254320 254320                  | B-702—        | 89545 89550<br>102526 102542<br>108536 108584<br>135667 135680<br>211626 211660<br>286526 286530<br>B 296406 296407<br>305439 305439<br>315142 315149<br>B 332407 332408<br>B 487105 487105<br>511529 511550<br>525967 526021<br>533237 533241<br>583460 583481<br>812034 812050<br>812562 812562<br>967828 967851 |
| 378—          | 387003 387016  | 431—          | 596284 596285<br>768681 768710                                     | 489—            | 86451 86460<br>936936 936938                                       | 551—            | 261170 261170<br>B 323657 323700<br>B 751501 751517<br>752193 752211 | 606—          | 782331 782340<br>417476 417477<br>917111  | 650—          | 743518 743551                                   | B-703—        | 300382 300385<br>379542 379574   |
| 379—          | 275345 275348<br>824839 824868   | B-435—        | B 264964 364775<br>649751 649780                                   | 490—            | 396396 396400  | 552—            | 206981 206996  | 607—          | 60163 60229<br>264681 264689  | 651—          | 374487 374498                                   | 705—          | 126960 126968  |
| 380—          | 908125 908142  | 436—          | 384622 384639  | 491—            | 257251 258260<br>579711 579750<br>620851 620904<br>851761 852000   | 553—            | 385417 385428<br>241471  | 608—          | 16398 16500<br>195431 195440<br>561751 561847   | 652—          | 425039 425051<br>748939 749004                  | 706—          | 126390 126412<br>589408 589409<br>B 722427 722437  |
| 382—          | 203071 603588 603610   | 437—          | 762216 762274  | B-495—          | B 258508 258510<br>306775 306779<br>320336 320375                  | 554—            | 150301 150330  | 609—          | 384778 384784   | 653—          | 30255 30317<br>83578 83579                      | 707—          | 146423 146442  |
| 384—          | 758462 758471  | 438—          | 239341 239342<br>859298 859353<br>929357 929370                    | 496—            | 112593 112608  | 555—            | 589246 589462  | 610—          | 48654 48750<br>334501 334608<br>454177 454178   | 654—          | 264931 264992<br>334624 334624<br>990641 990720 | 708—          | 122726 122739  |



|                 |   |               |  |                 |   |               |   |                      |  |                       |   |                |                                    |
|-----------------|---|---------------|--|-----------------|---|---------------|---|----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|------------------------------------|
| L. U.<br>B-711— | 284613 284617<br>B 311450 311453<br>446415 446586                                   | L. U.<br>767— | 361372 361395<br>768— 74569 74615<br>315072                      | L. U.<br>B-835— | 384418 384477<br>618751 618760<br>79788 79800 | L. U.<br>893— | 800911 800923                                       | L. U.<br>959—(Cont.) | 692292 692295  | L. U.<br>1037—(Cont.) | 364561 364660                                       | L. U.<br>1113— | 113511 113654<br>601449 601496     |
| 712—            | 171335 171352   | 771—          | 753101 753113  | B-837—          | B 814619 814647<br>982933 982947              | 897—          | 171947 171948                                       | B-960—               | 511679 511684  | B-1041—               | B 92911 92916<br>B 964716 965250<br>B 978751 979210 | B-1116—        | B 261713<br>B 706216 706365        |
| B-713—          | B 44101 44250<br>199381 199500<br>285001 285100<br>362251 362360<br>B 954751 955500 | 772—          | 756521   | B-838—          | 127667 127689                                 | 898—          | 420220 420236                                       | B-962—               | 145224 145232<br>B 849881 849906                                     | B-1045—               | B 322172 322183                                     | 1118—          | 605980 606000<br>150601 150604     |
| 715—            | 410288 410315<br>786669   | 773—          | 763374 763457  | B-840—          | 145526 145542                                 | 900—          | 87434 87445   | B-963—               | B 298515 298517<br>314249 314250<br>517501 517508                    | B-1046—               | 975933 975984                                       | B-1120—        | B 1021 1044<br>832484 832507       |
| 716—            | 102806 102877<br>218221 218540<br>332282 332289                                     | 774—          | 77781 77783<br>232010 232077                                     | 841—            | 273196 273197<br>939460 939472                | 902—          | 142594 142624<br>586657 586662                      | B-964—               | 208008 208049  | B-1047—               | 204168 204169<br>925593 925622                      | 1122—          | 113753 113766                      |
| 718—            | 143817 143865<br>579787 579791  | 775—          | 848945 848974  | 842—            | 727646 727658                                 | 903—          | 128415 128419                                       | B-965—               | 12984 13071<br>B 291427 291433<br>429243 429247<br>B 952956 953210   | B-1048—               | 246262 246385<br>B 177383 177454                    | B-1123—        | B 776681 776755                    |
| 719—            | 33146 33215   | 776—          | 296280 296283<br>929802 929899                                   | B-843—          | 255196 255243<br>B 328836 328839              | B-904—        | B 287165 287171<br>763117 763142                    | 968—                 | 611424 611439  | B-1049—               | B 49965 49966<br>B 806688 806692                    | 1124—          | 118209 118210                      |
| B-720—          | 406090 406099   | 777—          | 383461 383477  | B-844—          | 312815 312852<br>B 329665 329675              | B-905—        | B 504025 504107<br>379730 379739                    | B-969—               | B 728458 728503  | B-1051—               | B 507210 507393                                     | B-1125—        | B 752266 752290                    |
| 722—            | 69342 69342<br>550376 550388  | 778—          | 170796 170829<br>263711 263718                                   | 846—            | 386873 386927<br>478032 478191                | B-907—        | B 258729 258729<br>B 326950 326989<br>396190 396207 | 970—                 | 377831 377841  | B-1052—               | B 6091 6092<br>B 894001 894048                      | B-1126—        | B 259287 259288<br>B 825904 825958 |
| 723—            | 382247 382377   | 779—          | 147601 147865<br>431169  | 847—            | 860146 860230                                 | B-909—        | 783310 783341<br>B 234668 234670                    | 972—                 | 607640 607650  | B-1053—               | B 941570 941637                                     | B-1127—        | B 335071 335100<br>B 337801 337864 |
| 724—            | 100717 100721<br>135980 137088<br>348751 348787<br>881951 882000                    | 780—          | 752462 752474  | 849—            | 174964 175026                                 | 910—          | 121521 121544<br>462360 462361                      | B-973—               | B 283957 283959<br>B 763656 763675                                   | B-1054—               | 507572  | B-1128—        | B 921757 921836<br>B 301621        |
| 726—            | 80546 80550<br>401101 401111  | 781—          | 581988 582000<br>525001 525015                                   | 850—            | 32854 32859<br>89846 89850<br>510751 510774   | 911—          | 173302 173302<br>327166 327255                      | B-975—               | 486004 486036<br>582607 582611                                       | B-1055—               | 712719 712809                                       | B-1129—        | B 892501 892530                    |
| B-727—          | 147023 147048   | 782—          | 278493 278569  | 851—            | 744709 744716<br>950518 950525                | 912—          | 320477 320477<br>752015 752041<br>761723            | B-980—               | B 257164 257167<br>767355 767377<br>432524 432526                    | B-1056—               | 196287 196306                                       | B-1130—        | B 341461 341467<br>B 967557 967975 |
| 728—            | 301530 301530<br>830062 830086  | 783—          | 54136 54341<br>338251 338333<br>426128 426150<br>928803 928843   | 852—            | 143250 143287                                 | 913—          | 327166 327255                                       | B-981—               | B 277966 277970<br>478501 478511<br>531894 531900                    | B-1057—               | B 941570 941637                                     | 1131—          | 492886 492894                      |
| B-730—          | B 357803 357817<br>B 237397<br>886736 886784  | 784—          | 146122 146136  | 854—            | 240803 240833                                 | 914—          | 66930 66931<br>817309 817324                        | B-982—               | 387148 387167  | B-1058—               | B 254780 254786<br>B 975103 975134                  | B-1132—        | B 303351 303353<br>B 965304 965343 |
| 731—            | 229695 229731   | 785—          | 1720 1742  | 855—            | 1720 1742                                     | 917—          | 386602 386618                                       | B-983—               | 235693 235741<br>B 301833 301834<br>B 339439 339458<br>945971 945974 | B-1059—               | 99028   | 1133—          | 120049 120054                      |
| 732—            | 1956 1958<br>26758 26758<br>118965 119021   | 786—          | 49022 49101<br>603467 603476                                     | 856—            | 429065 429079                                 | 918—          | 759714 759728                                       | B-984—               | B 310994 311005  | B-1060—               | 970957 970965                                       | B-1134—        | 121008 121054                      |
| 733—            | 751252 751256   | 787—          | 175768 175768<br>363601 363750<br>414873 414875<br>573001 573067 | 857—            | 734810 734820                                 | 919—          | 923352 923356                                       | B-985—               | B 963334 963705<br>B 141438 141439                                   | B-1061—               | B 306759 306764                                     | B-1135—        | 123029 123034<br>603779            |
| 734—            | 133553 133559<br>248251 248280<br>922979 923250                                     | 788—          | 249855 249871  | 858—            | 693341 693363                                 | 920—          | 923352 923356                                       | B-986—               | B 724338 724379  | B-1062—               | B 318448 318487                                     | B-1136—        | 124201 124202<br>604051 604063     |
| 735—            | 84097 84108<br>622355 622358  | 789—          | 435408 435432  | 859—            | 123441 123558                                 | 921—          | 933412 933510                                       | B-987—               | 93079 93085  | B-1063—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1137—        | 125029 125034<br>603779            |
| 736—            | 120330 120341   | 790—          | 263431 263486  | 860—            | 135070 135089<br>571987                       | 922—          | 374968 374979                                       | B-988—               | B 963334 963705<br>B 141438 141439                                   | B-1064—               | B 306759 306764                                     | B-1138—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 738—            | 323897 323897<br>549751 549805  | 791—          | 115571 115586  | 861—            | 223081 223110<br>846628 846649                | 923—          | 584373 584378<br>933412 933510                      | B-989—               | B 724338 724379  | B-1065—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1139—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| B-739—          | 423426 423439   | 792—          | 522842 522848  | 862—            | 262985 262985<br>340523 340571                | 924—          | 794223 794242                                       | B-990—               | 93079 93085  | B-1066—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1140—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 740—            | 529183 529192   | 793—          | 522842 522848  | 863—            | 422009 422019                                 | 925—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-991—               | 93079 93085  | B-1067—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1141—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 744—            | 241750 241973   | 794—          | 522842 522848  | 864—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 926—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-992—               | 93079 93085  | B-1068—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1142—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 747—            | 329251 329278<br>854950 855000  | 795—          | 522842 522848  | 865—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 927—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-993—               | 93079 93085  | B-1069—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1143—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 748—            | 51111 51193<br>424734 424738  | 796—          | 522842 522848  | 866—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 928—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-994—               | 93079 93085  | B-1070—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1144—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| B-749—          | 513751 513860<br>B 283254 283255<br>B 496432 496481<br>969680 969750                | 797—          | 522842 522848  | 867—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 929—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-995—               | 93079 93085  | B-1071—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1145—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 750—            | 565767 565775<br>808993 809025  | 798—          | 522842 522848  | 868—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 930—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-996—               | 93079 93085  | B-1072—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1146—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 754—            | 129991 130025<br>591174 591175  | 799—          | 522842 522848  | 869—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 931—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-997—               | 93079 93085  | B-1073—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1147—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 756—            | 145682 145691   | 800—          | 522842 522848  | 870—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 932—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-998—               | 93079 93085  | B-1074—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1148—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 757—            | 845812 845832   | 801—          | 522842 522848  | 871—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 933—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-999—               | 93079 93085  | B-1075—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1149—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 758—            | 270412 270413<br>544438 544500<br>575251 575265                                     | 802—          | 522842 522848  | 872—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 934—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-1000—              | 93079 93085  | B-1076—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1150—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| B-760—          | 264713 264750<br>566251 566374<br>616723 616731                                     | 803—          | 522842 522848  | 873—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 935—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-1001—              | 93079 93085  | B-1077—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1151—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 761—            | 753501 753529   | 804—          | 522842 522848  | 874—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 936—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-1002—              | 93079 93085  | B-1078—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1152—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 762—            | 403482 403497   | 805—          | 522842 522848  | 875—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 937—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-1003—              | 93079 93085  | B-1079—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1153—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 763—            | B 510015 510025<br>797879 797934  | 806—          | 522842 522848  | 876—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 938—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-1004—              | 93079 93085  | B-1080—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1154—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |
| 766—            | 592091 592092<br>130854 130875  | 807—          | 522842 522848  | 877—            | 10383 10386<br>886482 886500<br>192001 192100 | 939—          | 401701 401724                                       | B-1005—              | 93079 93085  | B-1081—               | B 325714 325770<br>B 331581 331582                  | B-1155—        | 129302 129304<br>603779            |



|   |  |   |   |  |  |                                       |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| L. U.<br>46—<br>385010.                           | L. U.<br>B-1065—<br>B 331578-580.  | L. U.<br>B-66—(Cont.)<br>390623,<br>B 815622, 672,<br>685-686, 727,<br>734, 872147,<br>152. | L. U.<br>405—<br>139027, 050.   | L. U.<br>610—<br>264687.   | L. U.<br>B-833—<br>B 287870.                       | L. U.<br>209—<br>191590, 592,<br>593. |
| 116—<br>37406.                                    | B-1126—<br>B 259286.   | B-73—<br>308180, 231.   | 415—<br>386438, 442,<br>446, 450.   | 614—<br>141931, 935.   | 846—<br>386711.                                    | 271—<br>626919-920.                   |
| 177—<br>330103-109.                               | 1132—<br>303350.   | B-79—<br>B 809331.  | 416—<br>473780.   | 618—<br>266954.  | 850—<br>32856.                                     | B-304—<br>563200, 222.                |
| 209—<br>191601, 603-604,<br>609-610, 612,<br>614. | <b>VOID</b>  | 107—<br>111596, 643.  | B-418—<br>273438.   | B-640—<br>261953, 987138.  | B-876—<br>851205,<br>B 998014.                     | 348—<br>123081.                       |
| 224—<br>615545.                                   | 1—<br>376202.  | B-110—<br>471875, 982,<br>472005, 061,<br>134, B 700452.                                    | 439—<br>436138.   | 643—<br>948272, 281.   | 892—<br>174913.                                    | 401—<br>136909.                       |
| 275—<br>984024-030.                               | B-3—<br>DH 174, 177,<br>H 2858, 2870-<br>2874,<br>OA 21598,<br>21708,<br>BL 538,<br>BLQ 8591,<br>BMQ 9572,<br>9578,<br>BS 47,<br>B 5431, 5476,<br>6957-6959. | 116—<br>15607.  | 442—<br>990869-870, 872,<br>875.  | 652—<br>409656.  | 910—<br>121525.                                    | 442—<br>909869-964.                   |
| 294—<br>166891-893.                               | B-9—<br>56846.   | 125—<br>281598, 887,<br>282042, 163,<br>672597.   | 443—<br>216604.   | 654—<br>961189-200.  | B-949—<br>530589, 718,<br>849, B 786502.           | 443—<br>216586, 604,<br>607.          |
| B-304—<br>563224.                                 | B-18—<br>B 137619,<br>433179,<br>B 811543, 565,<br>795.  | B-130—<br>98091-093,<br>98105, 306739-<br>740, 741, 744,<br>345927, 965.                    | B-447—<br>B 323141.   | 659—<br>86240, 307411,<br>426, 436-437,<br>477, 482, 484,<br>389552, 484601,<br>639, 974296. | B-965—<br>13038, 429246,<br>B 952974,<br>B 953151. | 531—<br>773615, 628,<br>630, 640-642. |
| 347—<br>326241.                                   | 5—<br>161534.  | 146—<br>312084.   | 458—<br>507762.   | 666—<br>400574.  | B-980—<br>767316.                                  | B-554—<br>B 261166.                   |
| 348—<br>123083-090, 092-<br>099.                  | B-9—<br>56846.   | B-160—<br>376838, 874,<br>377313.   | 467—<br>599280.   | 677—<br>20228, 43483.  | B-989—<br>B 724375.                                | 584—<br>140756-757,<br>761.           |
| 378—<br>387013-015.                               | 16—<br>202511, 531,<br>594, 303245.  | 194—<br>516427.   | 474—<br>B 341275,<br>442758, 858.   | 692—<br>288036, 149,<br>173-174, 176,<br>195, 216, 218,<br>220.                              | 996—<br>100928.                                    | 616—<br>576802.                       |
| 411—<br>205745-748.                               | B-18—<br>B 137619,<br>433179,<br>B 811543, 565,<br>795.  | B-196—<br>B 998357, 417,<br>72091.  | 487—<br>969269.   | B-702—<br>286527, 526013.  | B-1007—<br>B 867447.                               | 733—<br>598051-060.                   |
| 439—<br>436141-142.                               | 26—<br>352637.   | 211—<br>659350.   | 488—<br>125692, 174179,<br>194.   | 712—<br>62825.   | B-1030—<br>B 185810.                               | 903—<br>128409-413.                   |
| 467—<br>599289.                                   | 28—<br>928156.   | 278—<br>126780.   | B-498—<br>B 721511,<br>760042.  | B-713—<br>B 955137.  | B-1076—<br>B 596179.                               | 933—<br>577385.                       |
| 490—<br>396395.                                   | 36—<br>743936.   | B-292—<br>311310,<br>B 721991-993.  | 500—<br>482374.   | 716—<br>218347.  | B-1086—<br>29453.                                  | 953—<br>328798, 619660,<br>663.       |
| 522—<br>93051-069.                                | B-38—<br>104349-350.   | 307—<br>116772.   | 501—<br>31873, 883, 886,<br>31904, 918, 957,<br>32031-036, 081,<br>32111, 132585,<br>626, 708, 238538-<br>539, 569, 614,<br>283805. | 732—<br>119000, 017.   | B-1094—<br>B 325206-209.                           | B-973—<br>B 283955.                   |
| 540—<br>598956-957.                               | 40—<br>430745, 431057.   | 323—<br>752220.   | B-554—<br>752198.   | 749—<br>969724-725.  | 1113—<br>113572.                                   | B-1006—<br>B 775441-450.              |
| 584—<br>268751.                                   | B-48—<br>256577, 594,<br>479349, 495,<br>509-510,<br>B 614852.   | 332—<br>469412.   | 558—<br>134560, 570.  | 760—<br>578840, 616664.  | B-1123—<br>B 776688, 696.                          | B-1139—<br>123024-025.                |
| 611—<br>195430.                                   | B-52—<br>870535, 871345.   | 346—<br>126306.   | 561—<br>589454.   | 775—<br>848950.  | B-1134—<br>B 319297, 299.                          | <b>BLANK</b>                          |
| 645—<br>755475-480.                               | B-66—<br>223295, 312,<br>352, 388, 599,<br>617, 637, 729,<br>739, 787, 842,<br>866, 878, 930.  | B-357—<br>441914.   | 564—<br>229831.   | 776—<br>296276.  | 1140—<br>604052.                                   | 16—<br>303477-480.                    |
| 662—<br>425035 - 038,<br>748917-938.              | B-1027—<br>B 333706 - 709,<br>711.   | B-372—<br>B 870204.   | B-569—<br>270058, 088.  | 781—<br>752465.  | B-1154—<br>718080.                                 | B-18—<br>433130.                      |
| 674—<br>860919.                                   |  |   | 592—<br>753633, 646,<br>651, 661.   | 784—<br>278508-510.  | B-1164—<br>B 974588, 744.                          | 26—<br>Gov. Br. 34191-<br>208.        |
| 816—<br>427422.                                   |  |   | 593—<br>3466, 3469.   | 786—<br>54308-309,<br>338266.  | Previously Listed<br>Missing—Rec.                  | 153—<br>138141.                       |
| B-876—<br>564371,<br>B 280226.                    |  |   |   | 824—<br>760307.  | B-110—<br>569995-996.                              | 567—<br>247538-550.                   |
| 952—<br>563581.                                   |  |   |   |  | 153—<br>138090-147.                                | 581—<br>280427-430.                   |
|   |  |   |   |  | 174—<br>80124.                                     | 865—<br>192100.                       |

## RAM LINEMAN

(Continued from page 189)

*The Brothers all razzed him about taking  
a wife*

*And he didn't want to be a "lugen"\* all  
his life.*

*He wanted to go—but how could he leave  
Two eyes of blue—and his heart on his  
sleeve?*

*His mind was low—but what to do?  
He couldn't give up the old for the new.  
In his sleep he heard the hoot-owls hoot,  
It was time to pay heed to the Burling-  
ton's toot.*

*What did he do? You should know  
Without me telling any more.  
Tied his tools in a "thousand mile hitch"  
Headin' back to the camp, 'way out in the  
sticks.*

*Had enough of this big city stuff,  
Wanted to get back where things were  
tough  
Where the Indians drink their "tulie-  
pie"†*

*And a man can look at the stars and sky  
Without getting a cinder into his eye.  
And where is the "cutie" that "Sis"  
brought in?*

*Do I have to tell "you all" everything?  
She followed him out there—what do you  
suppose?*

*She didn't forget this is "nineteen-  
forty-O."*

*What are they doing? Your guess is good  
as mine*

*But I've a "hunch" he's patrolin' that  
line*

*Over the big old mountain to the copper  
mine.*

\* We have a bird out here called the "fool-  
hen" (ruffed-grouse). They will fly in a tree  
and one can kill them with a stick. A "lugen"  
is more "foolish" than a "fool-hen."

† The Indians brew up "tulie-roots" then  
let it ferment, and drink it. They sure throw  
a mean "wing-ding" on this stuff. At the last  
session of the legislature they tried to pass a  
law forbidding its use.

## GAS WORKERS ANCIENT

(Continued from page 179)

tying of these compartments cause the  
drum to rotate and actuate a register.  
See Figure 4.

The nutating bell meter is in reality  
another type of wet meter, since a liquid  
is used to seal the measuring chambers.  
It comprises a bowl-shaped casing inside  
of which is a six-compartment drum,  
partly immersed in liquid and so mounted  
as to make possible a nutating movement.  
In operation, the drum is made to nutate  
by alternately filling and emptying the  
compartments through a suitably de-  
signed valve. This movement is in turn  
transmitted to a counter. See Figure 5.

The rotary displacement meter is used

for the wholesale measurement of gas  
and as a station meter. Its principal  
features are a casing inside of which are  
horizontally mounted two-lobed impeller  
type rotors so geared as to turn with  
equal speeds and in opposite directions.  
The lobes or impellers are so located  
that four measuring compartments are  
momentarily formed between the rotors  
and semi-cylindrical wall of the case.  
Movement of the rotors actuate a counter.  
Since a slight clearance is necessary be-  
tween the rotors and casing, some leak-  
age or "slippage" of gas will occur.  
The registered volume of the meter must  
be corrected in accordance with the  
amount of this slippage.

With the possible exception of this  
last-named meter, all positive displace-  
ment meters, if in good condition, will  
register the passage of gas at any rate  
between zero flow and their maximum  
capacities. Also, the gas flow may be in-  
termittent, fluctuating or pulsating,  
within reason, without seriously affecting  
the accuracy of their indications. It  
should be remembered, however, that the  
volume, as registered by a displacement  
meter, is at the pressure and temperature  
of the gas while being displaced. There-  
fore, if it is desired to express the reg-  
istered volume at different conditions of  
pressure and temperature, the laws of  
Boyle and Charles must be applied.





### INTERPRETER NEEDED

A brakeman was being tried for assault and battery on a switchman. He was trying to explain it on the witness stand.

"Judge, I gave the hoghead a highball to slip the rattlers over the transfer, and this pie-faced snake—"

"Hold on!" said the judge. "What kind of language do you speak?"

"The same as everybody in West Milwaukee," replied the brakeman.

The judge inquired gravely, "Is there any interpreter present who can speak West Milwaukee?"

\* \* \*

### PIE IN THE SKY

The communist orator was painting a beautiful picture.

"Stick with us, boys, and the day will come when every working man will be riding around with his own car and chauffeur!"

A timid colored man in a chauffeur's uniform gulped and said,

"And will the chauffeurs have chauffeurs, too, boss?"

\* \* \*

### FROM BITTER EXPERIENCE

I had a friend,  
I loaned him ten,  
I haven't seen  
My friend since then.

Another friend—  
He borrowed five—  
I doubt if he  
Is still alive.

For one more friend  
I signed a note;  
He disappeared  
And got my goat.

I'm now convinced  
That in the end  
A feller can't trust  
His own best friend.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Local Union No. 80.

\* \* \*

### AH SPRING!

Ah spring! Ah, soft and gracious spring is here;  
And wife's broom's in full career;  
Dare smudge one smear!—  
Oh dear!

The sun lies down behind a pillowed cloud,  
And quick rain soaks the baseball crowd,  
And vows are vowed  
Aloud!

And lovers stroll the bloom-embowered lane,  
Where many a coy and crafty Jane  
Catches her swain  
Insane!

And sweet winds sweep the lush, enchanted hills,  
Inviting coughs and colds and chills  
And other ills  
Involving pills!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Local Union No. 124.



### THE HELPER'S PRAYER

Dear Lord, I've read all books and such  
That ever have been wrote.  
I'm licked! And so I plead, Oh God,  
What makes a motor mote?

What makes a clapper clap, dear Lord?  
Resistors to resist?  
Such problems make me beat upon  
The wall with knotted fist.

I pray to you, I who have chewed  
My nails till they are bloody,  
Please answer me and tell me, Lord,  
What makes me try to study?

LEFTY VAUGHN,  
Local Union No. 617.

\* \* \*

### MONROE DISTRICT "L"

Forty-nine, so we are told,  
Some are young, and some are old:  
Make up our district, known as "L,"  
Some do line work, others sell.

First of all, our office help  
Have greeting smiles up to the scalp;  
Pleasing customers is their job,  
Never do they cause a sob.

The linemen, in all kinds of weather,  
Do a good job all together;  
Supposed to be a grouchy crew,  
A swell gang, I am telling you.

The salesman's work is never through,  
He knows there is lots to do;  
Making calls from morn till night,  
Selling "Light for better sight!"

In our district, we all feel proud,  
And when we speak, we speak out loud;  
Now this is for but one good reason—  
Electricity is always in season.

But, we all have our job to fill,  
And someone has to pay the bill;  
That's why we all work as one,  
And once you try it, boy, what fun!

Electricity will always please,  
It's cheap to use, and will not freeze;  
The more you use, the cheaper its price,  
As easy to get as a Chinese's rice.

So, get out and pitch to build up our load,  
We still have a very, very long road;  
We are always here at the switchboard control,  
While the rest of you make the old wheel roll.

E. H. SCHÖBER,  
Monroe Substation Operator,  
L. U. No. B-965, Dist. L, Monroe, Wis.



### THE PRACTICAL SOLUTION

Did you ever walk down New York's misery street

In summer's warmth or winter's cold,  
Below where Sixth and Broadway meet—  
Down where human flesh is sold?

Where tired eyes scan the bulletin boards,  
Hope fading, day after day;  
Slowly giving up and drifting towards  
The Bowery, a few blocks away.

Stop and read the ads some day  
And you'll know why men lose heart.  
Double the hours and half the pay  
Is tops in the slave-selling mart.

Fifty hours, sixty, sometimes more  
In the average job for sale—  
No wonder unemployment continues to soar  
And ideas and theories fail.

If you double the hours, employment must fall;  
Cut them and it's bound to gain.  
It's easy to figure this once and for all—  
You don't need an exceptional brain.

Unemployment must go, and one thing's sure,  
The answer workingmen seek  
Is found in this sensible, practical cure—

A NATIONAL THIRTY-HOUR WEEK!

WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,  
Local Union No. B-3.

\* \* \*

*We hope that some members of L. U. No. 38 and 39 of Cleveland will heed this plea from a wandering Brother when Decoration Day comes.*

### IN MEMORIAM

There's a little spot in Cleveland,  
In a cemetery there,  
Where a little child is sleeping,  
Knowing not this world of care.

No father's hand nor mother's love  
Has trimmed her grave for years.  
This retrospection of the past  
Has dimmed my eyes with tears.

For even though 3,000 miles  
And many states divide,  
I seem to feel her hand in mine  
As she toddles by my side.

I wish someone in Cleveland town  
Would be a Brother's friend  
And decorate that grave for me  
With flowers I would send.

So when May 30 comes again  
That lonely little plot  
May know the touch of loving hands  
And flowers in a pot.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,  
North Bonneville, Wash.

\* \* \*

### WE KNOW

We composers may think and toil  
Until our fingertips are sore,  
But some poor fish will look and say,  
"Heck, he can't write any more."

JOHN AIKIN,  
Local Union No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill.



“**A**T EVERY STAGE of the proposed transitions, the values of the past and the achievements of the present must be protected from facile destruction. It is so easy to destroy. It is so hard to build. We believe that only social institutions, accepted and defended, can, over a long period of time, make the desirable changes in national and international psychology. Anglo-Saxon idealism, if you like, poured into workable institutions, coded in laws whose basis is respected, accepted, by the majority before the law is written.”

PROFESSOR CHARLES RIST,  
*University of Paris.*

